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ABSTRACT

The Connecticut long range program presents the status of statewide library development and cooperation in Connecticut and identifies needs and resources as the basis for future library development. Secondly, the long range program sets forth the goals and objectives for the development of library services in Connecticut and in places presents various and alternative programs for achieving these goals and objectives. Thirdly, this long range program provides for evaluation in the implementation and evaluation of the program on a continuing basis. Annual revisions will be incorporated as part of the Annual Program for each fiscal year. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through 003993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through 004035, LI004038 through 004040, and LI004042 through 004046). (Author/NH)

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY
Division of Library Development
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

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LI 004 041

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INTRODUCTION

This long range program has been developed by the State Library Administrative Agency with the advice of the State Advisory Council and in consultation with the U.S.O.E. Program Officer. It presents the present status of statewide library development and cooperation in Connecticut[1] and identifies needs and resources as the basis for future library development. Secondly, the long range program sets forth the goals and objectives for the development of library services in Connecticut and in places presents various and alternative programs for achieving these goals and objectives. Thirdly, this long range program provides for evaluation in the implementation and evaluation of the program on a continuing basis. Such annual revisions shall be incorporated as part of the Annual Program for each fiscal year.

Elements of this long range program have been developed, by members of the Connecticut State Library staff, based on recommendations of Target '76.[2]

The Program has as its key total library service to all the residents of the State funded by the use of federal, state and local dollars.

The State Advisory Council was organized broadly representative of all types of libraries and library users to aid and advise the State Library Agency on the development of policy matters arising in the preparation of the long range program and to assist and advise the State Agency. It will meet on a scheduled basis to evaluate, advise and revise the program. The Connecticut long range library program has been designed for a five year period.

Assurance is given that library services, funded or partially funded, under the provisions of the LSCA shall be available without charge. This is in keeping with the concept of total library service to all residents of the State. Essential to filling the educational, informational and inspirational needs of all citizens, is the free availability in libraries of comprehensive and vital collections of books, films, phonograph records, pictures and other recorded materials.

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[1] See Appendix Part I
[2] See p.12 for description of Target '76

This long range program for library development in Connecticut has been submitted to the Governor for comment.

Funds granted under Title I, have been approved by the State Library Committee and the State Advisory Council to Target '76 to publicize the long range program. Allowing for widespread distribution, materials are now being formulated. Such materials to be used for the promotion and dissemination of information re/the long range program.

The requirements of the Library Services and Construction amendments of 1970 Sec. 6(d) 3 make it mandatory for the State Library Agency to "set forth policies and procedures for the periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and projects supported under this Act and for appropriate dissemination of the results of such evaluations and other information pertaining to such programs or projects."

AIMS AND POLICIES OF THE STATE LIBRARY

The general aims and policies which will in the judgement of the State Library administrative staff, Library Advisory Council and State Library Committee, assure the use of funds under the long range plan to maximum advantage in reaching statewide total library service are as follows:

The long range program has for its general aims and purpose:

1. Contributing to the development of library service from a statewide point of view, by developing projects which will help to extend and upgrade all levels of library service, of all types of libraries.
2. Serving as a testing ground through demonstrations and studies and exploring new patterns of service which may be profitably followed by other libraries on a local, area, system basis.
3. Developing further the long range objective of State Library policy which encourages cooperation among all types of libraries.
4. To awaken in people the realization of the value of libraries in their daily lives and work.

The Policies under which the State Agency will administer the long range program:

1. A variety of plans for different types of projects will best serve Connecticut's varied needs.

Policies (continued):

2. Area for demonstrations will be selected where it appears stimulation will create an on-going self supporting program.

3. A definite attempt will be made to build on existing services, in addition to demonstrations in areas presently without or with inadequate support and services. Existing libraries will be encouraged to cooperate in demonstration programs.

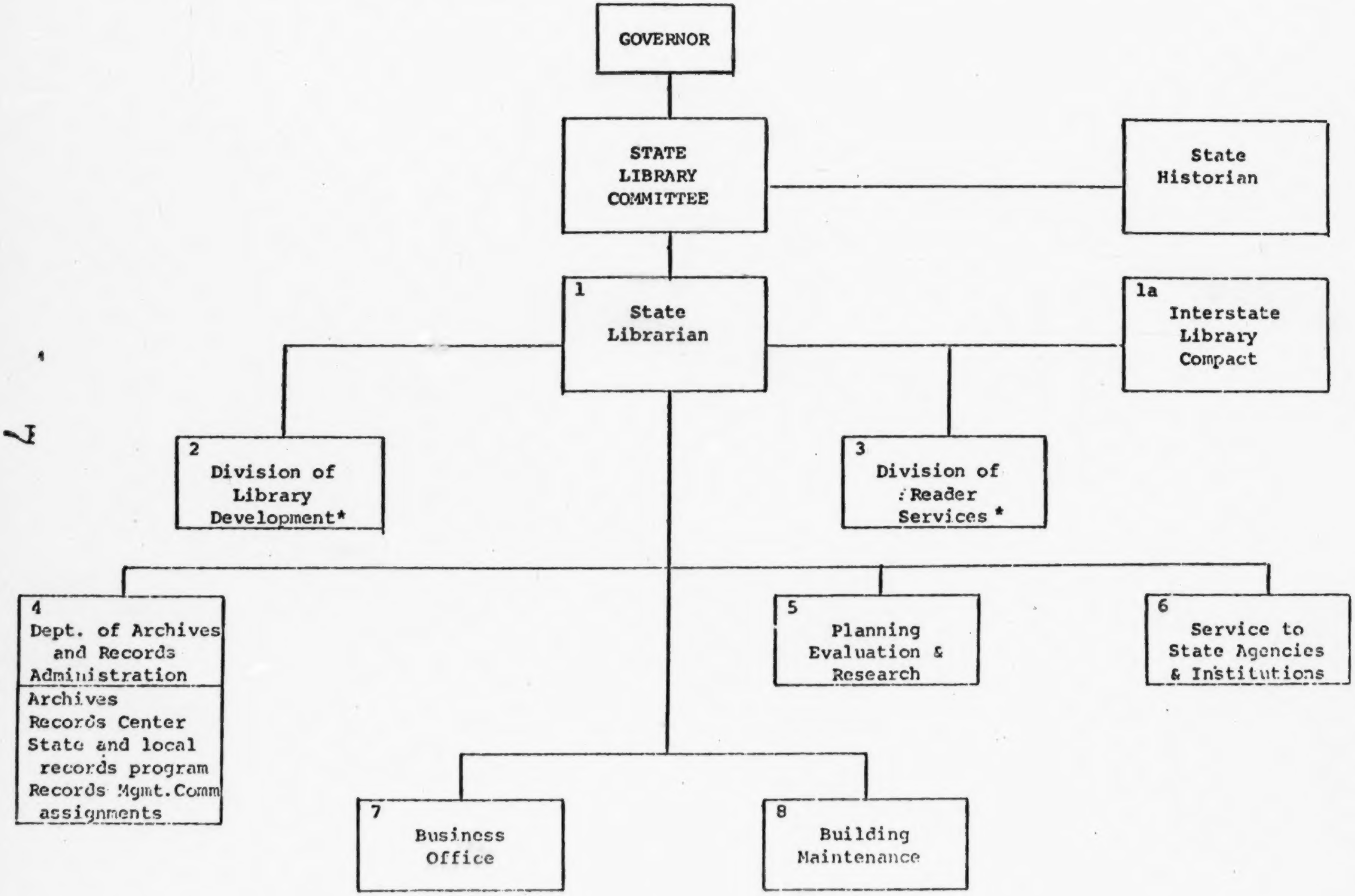
4. The duration of the demonstration period will depend on the type of project being developed. Demonstrations should be structured for a minimum of one year's operation with a 2-3 year maximum dependent on the demonstration goals.

5. It is anticipated that local communities will contribute financially to the demonstration from the beginning, in some measure, according to ability.

6. Projects may include studies and research, demonstrations designed to result in information and recommendations which can be used in improving and enriching service on a local, regional, system or state basis.

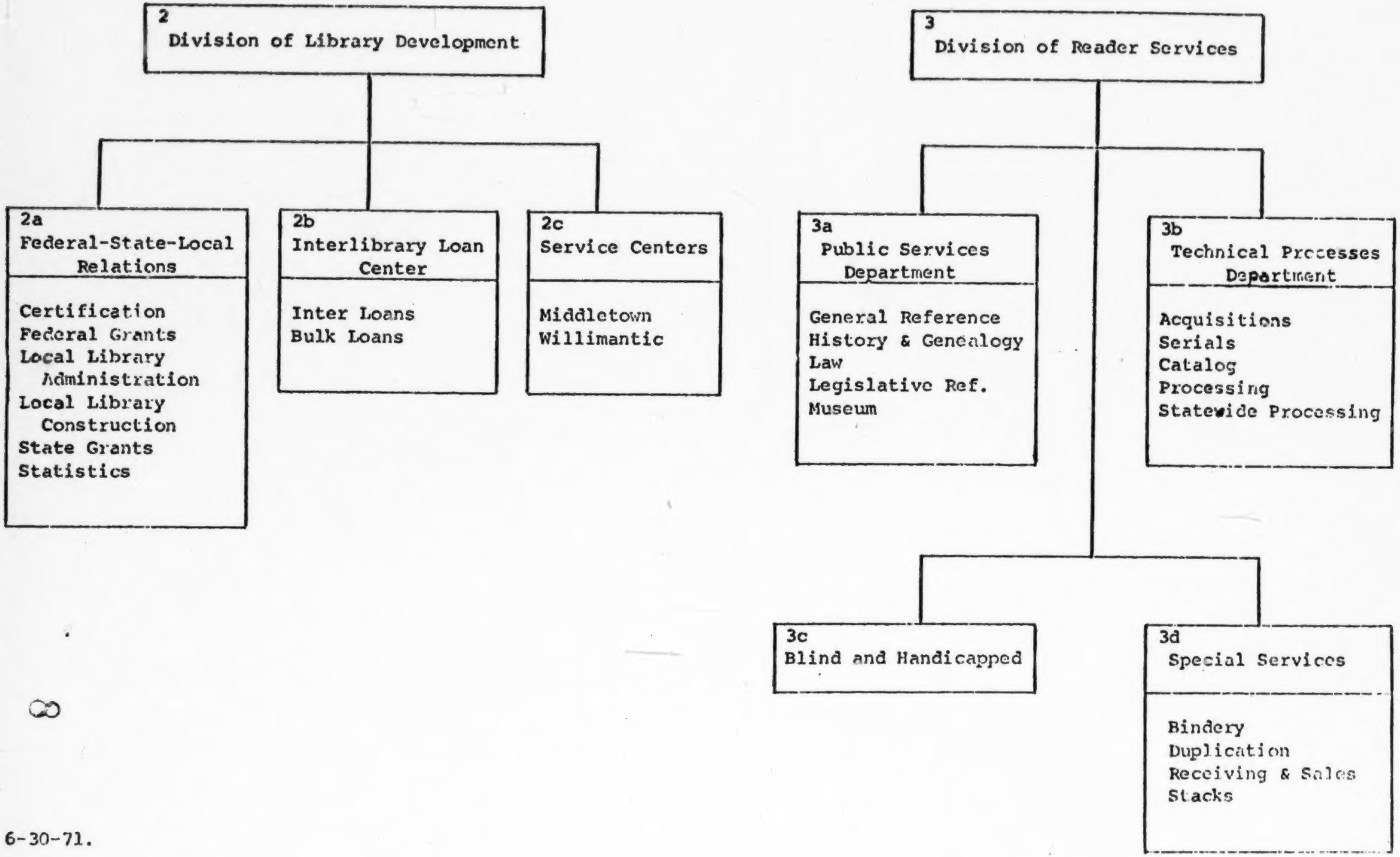
The Connecticut State Library is the agency of state government responsible for coordinating and developing public library services in the State. The State Library's responsibilities are enumerated in the State's laws, Title 11.

ORGANIZATION OF CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY - CHART I


GOVERNOR
STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
State Historian
1 State Librarian
1a Interstate Library Compact
2 Division of Library Development*
3 Division of Reader Services *
4 Dept. of Archives and Records Administration
Archives
Records Center
State and local records program
Records Mgmt.Comm assignments
5 Planning Evaluation & Research
6 Service to State Agencies & Institutions
7 Business Office
8 Building Maintenance

* See over for organization.

ORGANIZATION OF CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY - CHART 2


2
Division of Library Development
2a
Federal-State-Local Relations
Certification
Federal Grants
Local Library Administration
Local Library Construction
State Grants
Statistics
2b
Interlibrary Loan Center
Inter Loans
Bulk Loans
2c
Service Centers
Middletown
Willimantic
3
Division of Reader Services
3a
Public Services Department
General Reference
History & Genealogy
Law
Legislative Ref.
Museum
3b
Technical Processes Department
Acquisitions
Serials
Catalog
Processing
Statewide Processing
3c
Blind and Handicapped
3d
Special Services
Bindery
Duplication
Receiving & Sales
Stacks

6-30-71.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY IN A LONG RANGE PROGRAM

1. To stimulate, aid and provide planning, training and research in the area of public library service; closer cooperation will be sought with the school, academic and special library programs aimed at reaching jointly stated goals.

2. To study and to develop legislation and standards affecting library services in cooperation with appropriate state agencies, professional and lay groups (need for additional research, planning).

3. To initiate and to encourage demonstrations and experimental innovative programs leading to the development of library programs on a state, local, regional and/or system basis. i.e., reaching the unreached, disadvantaged, homebound, minority groups - equality and availability of services.

4. To provide advisory services to public librarians, library board members, library systems, governmental agencies and officials and all others interested in the establishment and/or improvement of interlibrary cooperation, services and facilities.

5. To administer state and federal grants-in-aid for public libraries to assist local libraries in receiving adequate financial support.

6. To build up a collections of book and non-book materials at the State level to lend to local libraries/systems to supplement local/regional library holdings.

7. To create a network among libraries affording the greatest ease and flow of materials throughout the state to all types of libraries - statewide reciprocal borrowing (statewide library cards, rapid delivery service).

8. To provide storage of little used materials- especially last copies - on a state or regional basis.

9. To encourage planned and systematic acquisition of materials.

10. To collect and report statistical and other public library information and to cooperate with school, academic and special library agencies for dissemination of all types of library statistics.

11. To supplement services now being carried on by libraries on a regional system basis, i.e., films.

12. To carry on a continuous education and in-service training program for library staffs of the State and to coordinate such activities to include all types of library personnel including trustees - stressing accountability, program budgeting, new technology.

13. To engage in research in areas of concern with cooperation of other agencies involved in library improvement - i.e., union catalog programs.

14. To carry on a continuous publicity and public relations program emphasizing the library's importance in the educational, recreational and cultural life of the people.

Responsibilities and Activities - continued

15. To provide library service to the blind and physically handicapped of the State.

16. To provide library service to staff and residents of the penal, correctional, rehabilitative and medical institutions operated fully or partially by State funds.[1]

17. To cooperate with other library certifying agencies leading towards uniform certification policies and standards.

18. To provide appropriate and adequate newsletters relating what's new taking place in library work-improved communications between different types of libraries.

19. To coordinate a library network at the State/regional level that would involve all types of libraries through the use of in and out Wats lines and computer centers.

20. To provide help in placement of library professionals through a referral/ placement service. (Manpower - recruiting- utilization - attracting minority group members to profession.)

21. To serve as the agency of the State to receive and administer state and federal funds appropriated to the State Library to further the work of the State Library, library development within the state and establish regulations under which grants are distributed. (An enlarged state aid grant program is necessary to provide incentives.)

22. To cooperate with other appropriate state agencies in reorganizing library service, recognizing that traditional organization by local governmental units is evidently inadequate, due to increasing costs of service, the growing quantity and complexity of information demanded and the mobility of users of all types of libraries in Connecticut.

23. To relate and coordinate public libraries with other types of libraries serving much of the same clientele.

24. To promote effective, equitable personnel policies in the libraries of the State.

25. To work closely with professional and lay groups in the State working towards improved total library services. i.e., establishing regional library councils.

26. To stimulate and promote the building/renovation of libraries to meet current and future needs of a planned community/regional basis.

27. To provide job related service to state officials and agencies.

28. To collect and distribute state documents as provided by law.

29. The State Library to serve as a major resource center for the libraries of the State providing instant (rapid) reference services.

30. To provide legislative reference to the State Administrative Agencies and to members of the legislature.

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[1] See appendix part II, p.I

Responsibilities and Activities - continued

31. A centralized cataloging program has been devised, tested and put into operation.

32. It provides for the loan of modern bookmobiles to communities and areas of the State that wish to explore the effectiveness of bookmobile service.

METHODS (of carrying through long range program)

The State Library Committee has statutory responsibility for the extension and improvement of public library services on a statewide basis. This long range program makes provision of assuring the involvement of all types of libraries, library board members, local government officials and concerned lay leaders.

Funds available will be used to support services in a committment to ensure total library service to meet the needs of users by enlisting the active support of all types of libraries in the State in cooperative ventures for the purpose of improving library service.

PRESENT LIBRARY RESOURCES (in carrying through the long range program)

1. At the State Library there is an incoming WATS line available to all the public libraries in the State; A TWP and TWX operation.[1]

2. Completion of Union Catalog of Serials.

3. Connecticut Directory of Subject Strength - now five years old. (in need of updating).

4. The Holden Report with its recommendations on cooperative acquisition policies and depositories of little used/last copy materials.

5. The availability of federal funds for public library services, construction, interlibrary cooperation, and the strengthening of the State Library Agency under LSCA.

6. Library services to industry as an Industrial Reference Service now located at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. (Formerly housed and operated at the Connecticut State Library.)

7. A variety of school libraries exist in the State in elementary, junior high and high schools, area community colleges, two year college programs, special libraries, public libraries, college and university libraries and library systems all available to meet the needs of their clientele.

8. The Target '76 long range program - a number of recommendations that presents a guide to future action and activities - cooperation among the professional leaders of the State leading towards cooperation and coordination.

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[1] See Appendix Part II, P.D

PRESENT LIBRARY RESOURCES - continued

9. A variety of professional organizations - of libraries, trustees, Friends of the Library dedicated to the improvement of library programming and development.

10. Successful on-going programs in library cooperation now being carried on could be expanded to reach greater numbers of people.[1]

STATEMENT OF CRITERIA OF THE CONNECTICUT LONG RANGE PROGRAM

The criteria to be used for determining adequacy of Library Service in Connecticut are in accordance with the following standards:

1. Connecticut Library Laws.
2. Standards Revision Committee of the American Association of State Libraries, ALA, Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, 1970.
3. Committee of Public Library Association, ALA, Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1967.
4. Subcommittee of the Public Library Association, ALA, Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 1967.
5. Library Administration Division, ALA. Guidelines for Audio-Visual Materials and Services for Public Libraries, 1970.
6. American National Standards Institute. American Standards Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped, 1969.
7. Library Administrative Division, Standards for Library Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, 1967.
8. American Correctional Association. Manual of Correctional Standards: Library Services, 1966.
9. American Library Association. Standards for School Media Programs, 1969.

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIES

In the long range program the following will be given priority: (not listed in priority order):

1. Projects that strengthen library services throughout the State -- all types of libraries and services and coordinating the development of such services where needed.
2. Projects that will improve libraries now providing inadequate service to their communities - both in urban and rural se-tled areas of the state.
3. Projects designed to improve library service for the rural and urban disadvantaged, placing emphasis on the needs of the very young, aged, etc., to assist libraries in improving and extending special service to them.

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[1] See Appendix, Part II, P.H.

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIES - continued

4. Projects that improve library service to the institutionalized.
5. Projects that will provide improved and diversified service to the blind and physically handicapped.
6. Projects that will promote the education and in-service training of library personnel.
7. Projects that will strengthen the State Li-rary Agency in offering special and unique services that could not be accomplished locally or regionally.
8. Projects involving interlibrary loan cooperation including improvement of library systems, union retrieval tools, coordinated resources development for interloans and reference services to all residents of the state.
9. Projects involving means/methods of reaching the non-library user and special groups.
10. Projects involving major special areas of universal concern, i.e., environmental information, drugs and drug abuse, etc.
11. Need for library service - areas of the State presently without public library services.
12. Improvement and strengthening of services to the institutionalized.

The criteria to be used for determining areas of disadvantaged persons for such reasons as low income and unemployment are in accordance with the following:

1. Areas of unemployment
   a. U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration
   b. U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration
   c. Other criteria as determined appropriate by Connecticut Governmental Agencies
2. Areas of low income.
3. Designation as a Model Neighborhood area or a Model Cities area by the U.S. Departmentof Housing and Urban Development as well as designated rural areas.

GOALS

Statewide, those interested in the improvement and development of programs designed to foster and enhance cooperation and coordination have embarked on this program of total library service to all. Local, state, federal, regional resources and programs are being utilized to the end that the totality of Connecticut library resources may be organized into an efficient and economical pattern of improved service and greatly extended access to information for all citizens .

GOALS - continued

Specifically, Connecticut librarians, trustees and lay leaders have, through the Connecticut Library Association, through cooperation in system services, through input to the State Library voiced their committment to programs which will provide all residents of the state with the best library service that is possible.

III. TARGET '76[1]

BACKGROUND: Funded by an LSCA grant to the Connecticut Library Association in 1971"Target'76, Library Service in Connecticut" was the theme of a five day working conference of library and lay leaders. The Conference was held in Willimantic, Connecticut on September 12-17. The thirty-seven (37) invited participants included librarians from public, school, academic and industrial libraries, public library trustees, representatives from the State Library, State Department of Education, and other state agencies and interested lay persons from all sections of the state.

These thirty-seven key people met to assess needs of Connecticut residents for library services over the next five years, to outline a tentative plan to meet these needs, to propose specific programs to begin to implement the plan and to develop procedures for a continuing review and evaluation of the progress. The plan includes goals, objectives, and specific actions to improve library services in four specific areas: Finance, Organization, Manpower and Education, Resources and Services. The entire program was an attempt to bring library service to the people. After the five day conference all the study groups met separately to refine the plans of action and to prepare for seventeen (17) regional meetings scheduled around the state sponsored by State Regional Planning Agencies (14 meetings) and the Association of Connecticut Library Boards (3 meetings). The purpose of the regional to which librarians, trustees, school officials, town officials, lay leaders and legislators were invited was not to sell a plan but rather to receive reactions to the proposals presented and to help build a better plan.[2] The regional meetings also promoted a committment to improved library service.

The regional meetings have all taken place plus the annual library conference (Connecticut Library Association) at which the Target'76 proposals were discussed.

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[1] See Appendix Part I, 1 was used as a background paper for this conference
[2] See Appendix Part II P.C.

The Target '76 plan is consistent with the State Library's overall concern for total library service - bringing library service to the people.

FIRST THREE PRIORITIES:

1. There shall be a statewide library card, or, of equal effectiveness, there shall be statewide recognition of local library cards.
2. There shall be an intra-state delivery service that will carry library materials from wherever they may be to the local library of the patron have need of them in not less than 24 hours.
3. There shall be a statewide reference service designed to afford "instant (i.e. rapid) information to whoever has need of it, wherever he may be within Connecticut (with the customary exceptions of medical, legal, and other types of information requiring special professional competencies).

V. PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

The State Advisory Council will review the projects and programs in the long range plan and will make recommendations to the State Librarian. Priorities will be set in accordance with needs, overall program, availability of funds. Such approved projects and programs will have Target dates assigned to them allowing for evaluation procedures to be put in effect.

Three (3) major studies in depth have been utilized in formulating many of these projects and programs:

1) The Proposed State Plan of 1966.
2) The Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development Report of 1968
3) Target '76 and its priorities

The above listed three (3) priorities recommended by Target'76 have been endorsed by the State Library Committee, State Advisory Council and State Library Staff. They are part of the State Library's long range plan.

A. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Goals: To assist Connecticut libraries in meeting the information needs of their patrons by making possible the full utilization of all library services and materials available in the State, as well as making accessible to each institution from all types of libraries in the State, those resources essential to the support of services.

Objectives:

1. To make more readily available to the residents of Connecticut all library materials and services purchased with public funds and to secure access, insofar as possible, to those purchased with private funds. The objective is the systematic and effective coordination of the resources and services of public, school, academic and special libraries and other special information centers.
2. To maintain access to these resources through the Statewide Information Network (teletype) also utilizing other cooperative use programs which include reciprocal borrowing, patron referral and a rapid communication inter-library loan system.[1]
3. To promote the full sharing of resources (Statewide Library Card).
4. To strengthen the availability and accessibility of specialized materials.
5. To continue the development and revision of necessary and useful union lists of materials and directories of specialized resources in order to facilitate the operation of the informational network.[2]
6. To promote inter-state information networks.
7. To provide instant information.
8. To provide 24 hour delivery service.

Implementation:

1. The enlargement of present arrangements where a number of town libraries have entered into reciprocal borrowing arrangements. Such cooperation should be extended beyond the sharing of materials and public services and include also programs for cooperative acquisition and storage of materials. Patterns in the use of reciprocal borrowing privileges now exist in many parts of the state - the largest area now actually providing this service being the Capitol Region Library Council. Thirty four (34) public libraries are members of this Council. Up to this point the subject of recognition of a statewide library card has been limited to participation by public libraries. However, it is seen within the scope of this priority that the substantial library resources of the state-owned academic institutions should also be made more widely available to Connecticut residents at large, within limits of practicality that consider the needs of the student body and faculty of the institutions themselves.[3]

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1 - See Appendix, Part II, p. D.
2 - See Appendix, Part II, p. J.
3 - See Appendix, Part II, p. H.

Implementation: - cont.

Free borrowing privileges among all types of libraries of non-restricted material will be developed by whatever means is mutually agreeable among the libraries. A study of several library systems (in and outside the State) now utilizing reciprocal borrowing privileges is being made to determine the problems others have encountered and what solutions were employed. This study now going on will serve as the foundation upon which to develop guidelines for the implementation of reciprocal borrowing privileges throughout Connecticut to be implemented during fiscal year 1974-75.

FY 1973 - Study
FY 1974 - 75 - Involvement in actual practice - all public libraries
FY 1975 - 77 - Add academic and other libraries.

2. A major aspect of the Statewide Information Network is the TWP and TWX program involving five major public libraries, six academic libraries and the State Library. While the network is funded under LSCA, Title III, efforts have been made and will continue to be made to fund this program with state funds with compensation to those libraries which function heavily as suppliers.[1]

3. The Interlibrary loan center in Hartford acts as the State Library's main source in filling specific requests. Requests not filled by ILC are checked against the State Library's collection and then placed on the teletype network if the requesting library so desires.[2] At present 75% of the public libraries utilize the teletype services. It is planned to increase the number by 10% in fiscal 1973, 10% in fiscal 1974 and 5% in fiscal 1975.

4. The State Library has now available: (a) a directory of subject strengths - which include different types of libraries. This list now five years old will be updated. (b) Statewide Union List of Serials. (c) Union List of Holdings of about 25 libraries participating in program - on microfilm and cards. A number of libraries have had their catalogs placed on microfilm with over twenty key libraries now sending to the State Library copies of main entry cards of new acquisitions. Target date for updating of Directory is fiscal 1973-74.[3]

5. The Holden Report completed several years ago recommended a program of planned and cooperative acquisition and depositories of little used and last copies to be made available as needed. Demonstration of first such depository is scheduled for fiscal 1973-74. Two others are planned for 1974-75.

6. The State Library will prepare an inventory of resources and services available in all libraries in the state, including those publicly financed and, to the extent that can be, those privately financed. Included in this inventory are to be printed and non-printed materials, special collections, equipment, such staff resources as may not have been included in the preceding goal, and physical facilities. This inventory now already in progress on a limited scale, to be launched in earnest as funds are made available and done by areas of the state. First step - Capitol Region - Fiscal 1973. Two others by 1974-75.

1-See Appendix, Part II, p. D
2-See Appendix, Part II, p. E
3-See Appendix, Part II, p. J

Implementation: - cont.

The State Library will form an ad hoc committee to study existing interlibrary loan procedures and policies to see how they may be integrated into a statewide system to include all the resources and services inventories; the organization of this committee to be accomplished by October, 1972. Report to be submitted by end of fiscal 1973.

This committee will include representation from the Bureau of School Library Services; the College and University Section of Connecticut Library Association; the State Library; the Commission for Higher Education; Connecticut Valley Chapter of Special Libraries Association; small, medium and large public libraries; the Board of Directors of one of the regional library councils; the Association of Connecticut Library Boards (one of these latter two to be an attorney, if possible); and such other representatives as may be felt to be desirable.

7. The State Library to study all present patterns in delivery services and set into motion an intra-state delivery service that will carry library materials from wherever they may be to the local library of the patron having need of them - in not less than 24 hours. Target date fiscal 1974. Two (2) plans are now being studied.

8. Study to initiate and expand library service to areas in State with little or no service of their own. (Direct services, bookmobile services to libraries) Target date fiscal 1973.

9. Establish closer coordination in the selection and purchase of books and library related materials. One demonstration in fiscal 1973 and two planned for fiscal 1974.

10. Develop a plan for the purchase and use of non-print materials on an area/regional basis. One demonstration in fiscal 1974 and two in fiscal 1975.

Priorities: Priority shall be given to projects in this order:

a) Statewide

b) Regional

B. PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION (Title II)[1]

Purpose: Public Law 91-600, the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, states: "It is the purpose of this Act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the states which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate..."

LONG RANGE LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Objectives: To provide public library facilities adequate in space, accessible to all, functional in design and use to meet the needs of community wide programs and specialized programs for the handicapped; to investigate possible "joint" programs of usage with schools, colleges, area resource centers, technical vocational institutions, professional libraries, state institutions on a local and area basis. To improve the physical facilities of all public libraries in the State that are inadequate.

Implementation - Assessment of needs: A building survey in the form of a questionnaire has been sent to all the public libraries of the state, many of which are over 50 years old. It will provide a basis for which to evaluate current building needs, formulate a plan for state planning and a review of already existing established priorities.

It is hoped that the survey will give an indication of the approximate amount of funding required to meet the needs as stated above and the approximate amount of local funding available. Public Library building construction will follow the criteria and guidelines as established by the State Library Committee. The criteria for construction projects is included as Appendix A.

FY-1973 - Analysis of survey; planning of conferences and meetings
FY-1974 - Five new public library buildings
FY-1975-76 - 10 new buildings each year.

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[1] For Criteria - Public Library Construction - see Appendix, Part II, A.

C. MANAGEMENT SERVICES - Research, Planning, Development and Evaluation

Need: In spite of public demands for library accountability, library planning and management tend to remain in professional hands and are frequently activity oriented -- rather than user and goal oriented. The implementation of goal oriented planning and development requires (a) the involvement of library users, non-users, advisory councils (b) the identification of citizen needs (c) systematic inter-relationship of programs, practices and resources at all levels of library service and of all types of library service (d) continuous evaluation of library services. Our new federal laws require project monitoring and evaluation processes.

Population Served: In the State Library a department of Planning, Evaluation and Research is already in existence. With planned expansion into service to meet the recommended proposals of Target '76, the work of the Advisory Council, working with all types of libraries, at all levels, will ultimately benefit all the people in Connecticut. In Connecticut to the best of our knowledge there are over 800 libraries representing school, public, academic special and private school libraries.

Significant trends: A growing awareness of the need for information generated through research activities is evidenced by the increased numbers of State library agencies expanding research programs. Connecticut was one of the first state libraries to establish a Planning, Evaluation and Research Department.

Goals: To develop and maintain a user-oriented, comprehensive, continuous, long range program in research and research development in line with the State Library's overall goals and objectives:

To develop and implement detailed plans for programs identified as priority needs
To assist in monitoring and evaluating programs
To assist in developing guidelines for library performance,and to
Assist Connecticut libraries in evaluating the effectiveness of their performance

C. MANAGEMENT SERVICES - Research, Planning, Development and Evaluation - cont.

Objectives: Utilizing the recommendations of Target '76, the recommendations of the Advisory Council, the State Library's Director of Research, Planning and Evaluation will assist in coordinating the detailed development of plans for these specific programs.

Implementation: The major emphasis during the first year of the five year program will be placed on the planning function with a view of re-evaluating the on-going program and suggesting priorities and plans of action. The monitoring function will be expanded to include on-site evaluation and follow through activities to insure that recommended changes are made.

Although the program is centered in and coordinated by, the director of Planning, Evaluation and Research, all professionals at the State Library - especially those on and above a department head level - will be responsible for input.

Recommended in the Proposed State Plan of 1966, the Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development Report of 1968 and Target '76.

FY 1973 - Research program expanded to explore new avenues of funding new and on-going programs

FY 1974 - Evaluate and assess needs and programs re/priorities; help monitor programs. Establish procedures of continuing evaluation.

D. MANAGEMENT SERVICES - Operational Direction, Reporting and Control

Need: In Target '76 and in the Connecticut Plan for Library Development, the leadership function of the Connecticut State Library was noted as a priority for action. To assume this role, provision must be made for a decision making process based on valid information.

Population served: Initially, service is to the staff of the Connecticut Library for program planning. As the data bank accumulates, information of use to libraries of all types throughout the state will be made available.

Significant Trends: As the complexity of programs has increased, the State Library with its present administrative arrangement of a State Library Committee, State Librarian and two Associate State Librarians now has an Advisory Council plus specialists on the state library staff.

Research, planning and evaluation, as well as information services, fiscal services and staff services are now performed by staff personnel with direct lines of input to the State Librarian.

Goals: To use such techniques as are available and to explore new techniques and processes to implement the proposals set forth by Target '76; to encourage and facilitate the development of programs to satisfy identified needs; and to unify, coordinate and support those programs so that the goals of the Connecticut State Library and of Connecticut libraries as a whole, may be realized.

Objectives: To evaluate the organizational structure of the Connecticut State Library in light of the Plans of Action recommended by Target '76 and the identified needs of Connecticut residents for library development.

Implementation: To develop and maintain an effective, efficient organizational structure in the State Library; to adjust that structure as necessary to meet changing responsibilities of the State Library; to review staff needs in light of new and added responsibilities.

D. MANAGEMENT SERVICES - Operational Direction, Reporting and Control - cont.

Implementation: - cont.

To work with various groups outside the State Library to ensure responsiveness to citizen needs. (Other state agencies, professional library organizations, library school, organized groups representing major and minor cross sections of Connecticut's population.)

FY 1973 - Organized and planned meetings of key state library staff for short and long range planning
FY 1974 - Involvement of non state library agency personnel
FY 1975-76 - Involvement of non-library people to assist in overall evaluation.

Relationship to other State Agencies: Close cooperation will be sought with the State Department of Education and other agencies to explore all avenues of coordinated effort.

E. SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Goals: Provide free direct loan of all books (braille, talking book records, cassettes and tapes) and talking book machines provided by the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Handicapped, to all eligible blind and/or physically handicapped in the State.

Objectives: To strengthen and extend the program and service of the Blind and Physically Handicapped Section of the State Library.

Need: These special patrons, unable to serve themselves in a traditional library provided for the general public, require personalized individual services.

Significant Trends: Not all eligible potential patrons in the State have been identified. As more of these people are contacted, and as the total number of eligible people increases, the amount of service rendered will increase.

Organization: This type of service is provided through the cooperation of the State Library, other state agencies, library systems, local public libraries, public schools and private agencies. The State Library cooperates and coordinates these activities working closely with various state commissions, special schools, the State Department of Education and committees involved with problems of employment and work with the handicapped.

Implementation: The State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will continue to publicize its services as to availability -- who is eligible and the type of materials that are available. Since its inception as a State depository, the collection has grown appreciably to include large print books, talking books, braille, cassettes, cartridges, plus others. Local public libraries as well as regional and local agencies concerned with patrons having sight handicaps have been loaned displays of materials to publicize the work of the State Library Agency.

Catalogs of material presently available or which could be acquired to meet needs in a format useful to the potential and actual public are produced and distributed widely.

E. SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - cont.

Implementation - cont.

Radio and television spot announcements have been extremely useful in publicizing the services of this type.

Special equipment for the use of the blind and handicapped is available in quantity with delivery guaranteed upon the fulfillment of simple requirements.

Immediate Plans:

1. Utilize the research and investigation which other agencies working with the blind and physically handicapped have done and are currently doing. Fiscal 1973.

2. Identify the number of Connecticut residents - and locate them - that are eligible under the program. It is currently estimated by the 1970 census that there are 15,000 who are potentially eliglble for such library services as offered by the State Library. Fiscal 1973.

3. Workshops on a statewide basis involving libraries of all types, schools, public and private agencies on the resources available. Fiscal 1973-76.

4. Delineating the equipment, materials needed to extend the unserved who meet the necessary requirements. Fiscal 1973-74

5. Make use of existing resources by cooperating with existing agencies and organizations in their established and anticipated activities. Fiscal 1973-74.

Long Range Plans

1. Encourage and assist public and other educational institutions to develop new concepts for more personalized service to individuals and groups who are blind and/or physically handicapped either through new services or by augmenting existing services. Professional staff at the State Library are available for guidance and consultation. Fiscal 1974-75.

2. Initiate a program in cooperation with interested state agencies and public and private organizations and more effective utilization of volunteer groups and organizations who include among their activities and concerns work with the blind and physically handicapped. Fiscal 1974-77. (Fiscal 1973 - study of agencies)

3. Provide in-depth opportunities for in-service training to library and other employees through workshop sessions on methods and techniques for working with the blind and physically handicapped. Fiscal 1973-75. First year involvement in at least two (2) workshops.

   The State Library Agency recognizes the following as competent authorities to certify that the blind and physically handicapped are unable to use conventional books and reading materials: Medical doctors or professional persons in the fields of health, education, library services, rehabilitation social work and public welfare.

E. SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - cont.

Criteria, priority

1. Criteria for the development of statewide library service to the blind and physically handicapped was developed through the study of ALA standards, consultation with federal experts in the field, other experts and the evaluation of existing programs.

2. Agencies which are presently operating effective programs of service to the blind and physically handicapped and which are unable to keep the pace with increasing demands will be given high priority. This is especially true with state institutions and schools.

3. Information on the program will be disseminated through all media of communication, the widespread information activities of the State Library's program for the Blind and physically handicapped, the State Commission for the Blind, the State vocational rehabilitation agencies, the centers for rehabilitation, state and private agencies concerned with the blind and handicapped as well as institutions dealing with correctional and mental problems.

The State agency provides assurance that all appropriate public and non-public libraries, individuals, agencies or organizations will be accorded an opportunity to participate in the program.

In assigning the above priorities and applying the stated criteria, special consideration will be given to:

1. The number of persons who will be served in relation to the anticipated cost of the project.

2. The amount of funds available in Title I formerly accorded to Title IVB at the given time.

3. Geographical distribution around the state that might or might not mean the creation of strategically placed stations of materials.

4. The variety of materials and techniques included in this long range program.

The present library program for the blind and physically handicapped functions as an arm of the Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. The federal government provides most of the library materials. At the state level the State Library is responsible for administering the operating budget of the Regional Library. The Regional Library in Connecticut also administers the talking book machine program.

A. Estimated blind in Connecticut ---------------- 3,807
Estimated visually impaired in Connecticut ---- 9,000
B. Number of these served now -------------------- 2,744
C. Number of handicapped persons served now ------ 932
D. Circulation of materials 7/1/71-2/29/72 -------66,388

In the next five years we plan to increase the number of blind utilizing services available by at least 1,000 people a year.

F. SERVICE TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED[1]

Policies and Objectives: The State Library of Connecticut will assist State institutions in the improvement of institutional library services in a program directly related to the rehabilitative, correctional, medical, or other purposes of the institution and for the establishment of such institutional library services where they do not exist. Plans for this program include: (a) joint planning and action of the State Library; (b) institutional library consultant services from the State Library are available to assist the Departments and Institutions in developing programs; (c) initiation of specific projects and pilot programs in institutions aimed at strengthening or establishing library services. The following policies will be followed to delineate responsibilities of each participant in the program:

1. Each institution is responsible for administering and operating library service in accordance with its own needs and overall program based on recognized goals and objectives.

2. The State Library of Connecticut will serve Departments and their institutions through (a) professional and technical assistance in planning and developing such services, (b) coordination of institutional library services with other state and local library service programs, (c) in-service training programs, (d) provision of supplementary resources and reference service, and (e) studies of service programs, collection of statistics, and other interpretative work.

The State Library has determined that a State institution "substantially supported by the State", is an institution which receives an appreciable amount of support from the state (25% of annual budget).

All State institutions will be included in the development of plans for improving the library services. All library services will be included in these plans; professional, inmate, patients, residents, students, staff and leisure reading. Each institution is urged to include in future appropriations budgeted items for library staff, materials, and adequate space, enlarging that which is in existence if too small to offer adequate library service and establishing library services at those institutions that do not offer any assistance.

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[1] - See appendix, Part II, p. I

F. SERVICE TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED - cont.

Criteria: Evaluation of applications for financial and technical assistance will be judged on the following criteria:

1. Impact on existing state institutional programs
2. Availability of space and staff
3. The ability to continue such projects
4. Beneficial results to be gained in comparison with the number eligible to receive such benefits
5. The amount of money available in relation to the library program
6. Provisions for the services of adequate staff.

Priority will be given application for aid based on the following:

1. Compliance with criteria (Willingness to achieve and work towards recognized national standards.)
2. Educational programs (both formal and informal).
3. Availability of funds - level of financial support
4. Participation in state planning
5. Innovative programs

First consideration will be given to institutions which can supply satisfactory assurance that patients and/or inmates libraries will be given some priority in institutional planning and programming and that the institution will maintain a strong professional resource collection and a collection geared to patients/inmates needs and second, demonstrate a commitment to participate in a coordinated and cooperative program.

Criteria for Evaluation of Library Services to the Institutionalized

1. Institutional libraries should be able to call on a professional or trained librarian for reference or interlibrary loan services.

2. Library hours should be arranged to realistically meet the needs of residents

3. An institutional staff member or resident librarian should be responsible for daily operations of the library.

4. Book programs and library oriented programs should be encouraged.

5. The administration should plan to include in the institutional budget funds for the purchase of new materials, the replacement of worn out, outdated library materials and an annual budget for periodicals.

6. The library should be organized for effecient use - catalogued with a card catalog.

Criteria for Evaluation of Library Services to the Institutionalized - cont.

7. The library should provide book cart service to nonambulant patients and provide a reading area for ambulant patients.

8. The collection should include recreational, therapeutic and educational materials in print and non-print forms.

9. The book collection should number approximately 8 books per capita.

Correctional Institutions

1. The book collection should number approximately 10 books per capita.

2. Educational, recreational and informational books in varying reading levels should be represented in the collection.

3. Institutional schedules permitting, library hours should be set up to provide maximum use of their facilities.

4. An inmate librarian who will be under the supervision of a librarian or library technical assistant should be assigned to each correctional institution library.

Objectives:

1. Assisting state institutions in planning and coordinating institutional library services in relation to other state and local library services. Fiscal 1973 - survey.

2. Assisting institutions in providing library service which would meet national standards according to the type of institution. Total span fiscal 1973-77. First year meeting with a selected number of state institutions to help them understand and achieve standards. Fiscals 1974-76 working intensively with at least five (5) institutions with periodic evaluations. Fiscal 1977 - overall evaluation.

3. Promoting the development and use of innovative or improved approaches or programs that increase constructive use of print and non-print materials by the institutional residents. Fiscals 1973-77. Fiscal 1973 - a selected number -- at least three (3) in different parts of the state will be used as demonstrations.

4. Providing library consultant service for purposes of program planning, professional and technical assistance. Fiscals 1973-77.

5. Assisting in training of institutional library staff by providing in-service training through workshops sessions and demonstrations. Fiscals 1973-77. Fiscal 1973 - Different types of institutions will be involved. At least five (5) such programs will be instituted in 1973-74. Hopefully, ten (10) more such programs by 1975-76.

6. Conducting surveys to determine the need for and extent of existing institutional library service in the State. This is a first year project - 1973.

F. SERVICE TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED - cont.

Objectives - cont.

7. Having the State Library supplement the resources of institutional libraries by way of bulk loans and filling specific author/title and subject requests. Target date - Fiscal 1973.

8. Having each institutional library administer and operate its library service in accordance with the needs and overall program of its organization. Fiscal 1973-77. Continuous evaluation of previous work done with guidelines set on an overall and individual basis.

Organization: State Library staff assigned to working with state agencies and institutions have developed excellent rapport with State Commissioners, institutional heads and officials administering various types of institutions fully or partially funded by government funds. (hospitals, mental institutions, prisons, detention centers, etc.)

Services Provided:

1. Book selection, cataloging, and processing for distribution all media selected with budget limitations by institutional staff in close cooperation with the Connecticut State Library's institutional consultants.

2. Interlibrary loan services - specific author/title and bulk loans from the State Library to fill institutional requests.

3. Grants to institutional libraries for upgrading of services.

4. Major gifts of books to institutional libraries gathered from other libraries around the State.

5. Encouraging the continual training and upgrading of staff supervising library operations. (This includes in-service training and workshops, etc.) Continuous acquainting of the administrative heads of institutions of the library needs and concerns with emphasis on goals and processes of the libraries. Promoting greater flow of material from outside the individual institution to meet special needs.

Need: The confined, whether an inmate or patient in a state supported penal, correctional or medical institution requires access within that institution facilities which can be provided through library resources available through the individual institutions and supplemented by the State Library Agency. It is evident that a great many new concerns have become visible during the past few years of intensive work with state institutional libraries.

F. SERVICE TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED - cont.

Need: - cont.

These are:

The need for the development of much larger paperback collections.

The development of small specialized collections where needed to meet the needs of specialized concerns of personnel. (Some of these would be in the areas of drug abuse, alcoholism, especially in the fields of mental health and corrections; high interest - low level reading materials that could be interchanged among similar training institutions; large print books for the aged; vocational material which could be used in almost every institution; minority group and race issue material; the development and use of audio-visual materials.

In Connecticut, bibliotherapy has been readily accepted -- it is the dearth of materials in institutions that is preventing great strides in endeavoring to promote better informed and useful citizens.

Patterns Now Followed: State Library staff assigned to working with State Agencies and Institutions have developed strong degrees of specialization. This pattern has proven to work quite well - allowing for continuous review and upgrading of services.

Relationship to Other Agencies: Close coordination is maintained with various state agencies involved in the supervision and administration of institutions.

Evaluate all of these tasks by questionnaires, interviews and comparisons with nationally accepted Standards.

(Manual of Corrctional Standards. Library Services. 1966.

Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions. 1970

Hospital Library Standards Committee, ALA.

G. CENTRALIZED PROCESSING SERVICE - Five year Plan of Action - Goals & Priorities

Statement of Objectives: To provide or arrange for the provision of quality professional cataloging in every public library in the State. This may be done through providing the service at cost, at a subsidized price, or free. It may be done through an educational program of consultation, workshops, individual instruction, and a continuing dialogue between the State Library and the catalogers of public libraries.

The present service, which is receiving priority for the five year period, started in June 1970. Basically, it consists of the provision of sets of catalog cards and labels sold to public libraries at the substantially subsidized price of 40 cents. These materials are computer produced from catalog copy stored on tape. The cards are complete and ready to be filed, but other options are available for those who prefer to tailor the cards more to their own previous practice. U.S. Mail service for this program has been satisfactory.

An option which will be explored in fiscal 1973 or 1974 is the inclusion of physical processing along with the cataloging. An experiment of this kind has already been started. Since this step would involve moving the project to larger quarters, probably out of the State Library building and perhaps out of Hartford, it would not be undertaken without the assurance of substantial demand.

Another option which will be explored at the same time is the infusion of State funds and the extension of the program to libraries of all types.

This program was undertaken because of widespread interest expressed by public libraries in the period 1965-1967. Results thus far, however, have not fully borne out these expressions of interest. This has been due at least in part to a lack of publicity and promotion, and partly to the absence of direct contact between users and those administering the program in the State Library.

A survey of all users and another survey of all non-users has just been completed. This will tell us in what ways the service can be more valuable to the using libraries, and more important, why the great majority of libraries have not taken advantage of it. The surveys also measure the effect of price on

G. CENTRALIZED PROCESSING SERVICE

Statement of Objectives:(continued) on acceptance by public libraries. Fiscal 1973 - analysis of survey - follow up with program to fit needs of public and other libraries.

Follow up will be done in person, by correspondence, and by telephone to clarify any doubts left by the surveys and to determine whether this program is what the State really wants - or what, if anything, is wanted in its place. First year fiscal 1973.

The results and other pertinent material will then be made available to the State Advisory Council and its guidance sought on the direction this program should take. First year fiscal 1973.

The State Library will continue to make cost analysis of this program. Volume has a considerable effect on cost. The surveys planned will give a good idea of future volume . First year and second year fiscal 1973-1974.

The evaluation procedures described will be used periodically during the life of the project as well as in the immediate future. An effort will also be made to visit individual libraries to see how the project is being used and to find out how it might be improved. Fiscal 1973-1975.

The surveys disseminate information as well as gathering it. The results of the surveys and of meetings and other communication will be disseminated to all public libraries and of other interested parties. The Advisory Council will, of course, be kept informed at all times.

As noted earlier, an option that will be explored is coordination of this project with a centralized processing service to non-public libraries of all types, either with State funds or on an at-cost basis. Fiscal 1973-1977.

This program was recommended by the Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development Report of 1968.

H. LOCAL/AREA PROJECT GRANTS

Local, area, regional and systems of libraries are encouraged each year to present projects under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I. Grants are made in accordance with the purpose of the Act, which is intended to promote the further extension of public library services or with inadequate services; to make library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of being unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public; or strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers; and to improve and strengthen State Library Services.

Basic Criteria and Considerations:

1. Projects should be related to the possibilities for continued and long range financial support of programs. Approval may be dependent upon local ability and willingness to support the project, at least in part. LSCA grant support should not extend over a period of more than three years and in projects where it is used over a period of more than one or two years, projects plans should include provision for gradual annual reductions of LSCA grant support during that period and absorption of costs by the sponsoring library or libraries.

2. Projects should be related to the overall strength and the potential development of the applicant library or libraries. In applying for a project the applicant library or libraries must demonstrate that the ALA Interim Standards are met or has the ability to reach or excel these standards through the grant assistance and continued development.

3. Applications for projects involving two or more libraries or political subdivisions should show evidence of sound joint planning and committment including a statement or resolution of future support from the governing bodies of each of the participating units.

4. The following factors, among others, will be considered in evaluating individual projects:
    a. Relevance to other programs being developed in the area or in the State
    b. Soundness of plans in the light of modern library service techniques and the resources to carry out the plans
    c. Benefits of library service to people distributed over a wide geographical area, or a large number of people.[1]
    d. Priorities set forth by U.S. Department of Education Office

5. Approval of any project does not necessarily mean that the same type of project would be approved in another area.

Priorities: (not listed in rank order)

1. Cooperative projects among libraries of the state, designed to bring about total library service in Connecticut closer to the standards established includes the improvement or extension of existing systems and services. These could include projects developing greater access to resources geared to the user's use.

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[1] See Appendix Part II P.G.

Priorities - continued

2. New and imaginative programs designed to meet an acknowledged unmet need, which will also be useful to other libraries, either as a prototype or by producing materials, techniques or data useful to others.

3. Other projects developing services and resources, particularly those which would lay the foundation for future cooperative programs.

4. Projects on an area basis.

In the next five (5) years Fiscal 1973-1977 we plan to give grants to twenty-five (25) applicants emphasizing the national priorities. Fiscal 1973-5 grants; fiscal 1974-5 grants; fiscal 1975-5 grants; fiscal 1976-5 grants; fiscal 1977-5 grants.

Long Range Planning: Grants made by the Connecticut State Library's Committee will be dependent on the availibility of state and federal funds acting as a stimulus for local/area projects and planning. Efforts made by the professional organizations in the State, in the past, to have the legislature provide library development funds and funds for public library construction have not been successful. Efforts will be continued to promote such appropriations.

This program is in line with the Proposed State Plan of 1966, the Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development Report of 1968 urging innovative programs and the Target '76 recommendations.

I. AREA RESOURCE CENTERS

Purpose: The need for rapid access to information is characteristic of today's world. Connecticut residents are no exception. An appraisal of some features of Connecticut's present library resources, population characteristics and economy partially illustrates the need for statewide cooperation and coordination in the development of an efficient network to facilitate access to information for all residents wherever their location and whatever their information needs might be.[1]

The area resource concept is another way in which Connecticut libraries attempt to use resources where they can be most effectively utilized.

Definition: An area resource center is a library which houses the strongest collection of public library resources in a large geographical area of the State; or in a heavily populated area of the State with unique requirements in library materials. It serves as a "step" in making materials more readily available and accessible. If the local library cannot fill the patron's request - it would go to the area resource center - if still unfilled it would go to another point - the State Library's Information Network. (Resource Centers will not be restricted to public libraries or the State Library Service Centers - academic and other libraries may be designated.)

The primary goal is to have centers so placed in the State that would allow the informational needs of residents to be met as quickly as possible.

The proposed State Plan of 1966, the Connecticut Library Development Committee Report of 1968 and Target '76 all recommended this activity.

Need: The lack of materials to meet patrons needs is statistically in evidence. Reaching the non-user and his hopefully becoming a library user will create the need for diversified materials currently not owned by libraries. Industrial development, population patterns and the economy differ in many parts of the State.

A survey is required to ascertain resources and capabilities of the larger libraries around the State to act as area resource centers - with guidelines and objectives required as to operation and funding of such centers.

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[1] See Appendix Part II pp F.G.

I. AREA RESOURCE CENTERS - continued

Need: continued

1. The State Library could purchase and place collections in these centers for use by area residents - after evaluation of resources to determine needs.
2. A program of grants could be made to centers for purpose of purchasing specialized materials - all such purchases to be the property of the State Library placed on long loan to the designated center.
3. Grants to be based on needs, population to be served and local effort on the part of communities to be served.
4. All area centers to be involved in the Connecticut Union Catalog Holdings.[1]
5. To investigate and explore the use of a major state depository or depositories to house little used, last copy material - to be made available on a statewide basis.

Estimated number of People to be Served: Statewide population of over 3,000,000

Indirect access would be available to the entire state through interloan activity.

This program was recommended in the Proposed State Plan of 1966,The Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development Report of 1968 and Target '76.

First year fiscal 1973 - Study of needs and requirements (physical quarters, personnel, operating costs.)

Second year fiscal 1974 - involvement of public and academic libraries.

Fiscal 1975-1977 - involvement of other types of libraries as designated resource centers.

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[1] See appendix, Part II p. J.

J. PLACEMENT SERVICES

Needs: There is a need in Connecticut for a clearinghouse operation which will provide libraries seeking new staff members, with a point of contact with a large number of potentially qualified applicants.

Population served: All libraries in Connecticut.

Significant Trends: There is a trend toward increasing specialization of library staff functions. Consequently, a large number of possible applicants must be reached in order to properly fill a specific professional vacancy.

Goal: To provide local library agencies an opportunity to improve the quality of their personnel selection by providing a clearinghouse function for information about job openings and about qualified persons available to fill them.

Plan: The State Library's Division of Library Development will establish by fiscal 1973, a central clearinghouse for the placement of library personnel. This clearinghouse will accept and process applications from qualified librarians and refer these to requesting libraries, will cooperate with the library school at Southern Connecticut State College and with other state agencies and the various library professional associations in sharing information about vacancies and available candidates, and will publicize Connecticut's library manpower needs on an intrastate and national level. Initially the program will only handle professional people but this may be expanded to also include para-professionals.

Recommended by the Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development 1968 and Target '76.

K. STATE AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER

The purpose of the project is to provide uniform access of audio-visual materials for Connecticut residents.

General Aims: (1) to strengthen the materials resources in the state - now considered inadequate. At the present time two film circuits and one cooperative are now in existence. A union list of films owned by the public libraries in the State has been completed and printed. (2) aims of the program include the provision or a services especially applicable to the disadvantaged and the development of a resource for pre-school, adult education and social concern program.

Objectives:

1. Encourage the development/or access to media collections in all types of libraries so that the public can secure information in the format most suitable to their needs. Fiscal 1973 - Survey of needs, resources, patterns of cooperation.

2. To develop media capabilities in one or more qualified agencies for service to the entire state. Fiscal 1974-1975.

Need:

1. Conduct a survey of media holdings of school, academic, public and special libraries throughout the state plus state agencies interested in a cooperative program.

2. Sponsor statewide and regional workshops on the effective utilization of multi-media resources.

3. Establish a statewide program for delivery of such materials.

CONNECTICUT FILM CIRCUIT - 12 public libraries

Greenwich, Hamden, Hartford, Fairfield, Middletown, New Britain, Norwalk, Stamford, Waterbury, West Hartford, West Haven, Westport.

EASTERN CONNECTICUT FILM CIRCUIT - 16 public libraries

Coventry--Booth & Dimock, Killingly, Gales Ferry-Ledyard, Goshen, Lyme, Middlefield, New London, East Lyme, Norwich, Old Lyme, Pomfret-Public, Portland, Putnam, Stonington, Thomspon, Waterford.

FILM COOPERATIVE OF CONNECTICUT - 15 public libraries

Ansonia, Branford-James Blackstone, Cheshire, East Haven, Guilford, Manchester, Meriden, Milford, New Haven, North Haven, Seymour, Shelton, South Windsor, Wallingford, Danbury.

K. STATE AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER - continued

A Survey was completed in 1971 of the public libraries of the State and some State Agencies by the film consultant of the State Library. A plan of action was recommended. The proposals were sent to over fifty (50) public libraries in the state - of all population sizes. Uniform agreement exists for the support of a statewide effort making films and audio-visual materials available and accessible.

Two workshops were conducted in 1970 and two in 1971 sponsored by the State Library and the Connecticut Library Association's Film section with notable successes. All urged action in establishing a statewide film program.

The barrier in the past in taking steps to further this program has been the lack of funds.

Recommended by the Connecticut Library Association's Committee on Library Development 1968.

L. REACHING OUT - REACHING THE UNSERVED - DISADVANTAGED

A major need in Connecticut is the identification of the unreached population - to serve them through their local libraries. To provide incentives by way of grants for innovative programs aimed at encouraging the use of library facilities.

An alternative program considered: (1) identification of the unreached population (2) determining the reason for non-use (3) state and/or federal funding of programs on a state basis of demonstration programs that could be duplicated in other parts of the state. Such programs if successful to be phased into total state funding projects.

One goal of the long-range program will be to involve the disadvantaged in rural and urban areas in Connecticut in many ramifications of public library service . This project is a beginning in that direction.

Implementation:

1. Stimulate the development of innovative programs on the local, area, regional and state levels aimed at meeting the specific needs of the disadvantaged.
2. Publicity and public relations programs aimed at making this troup more aware of the full range of library services available to them.
3. Work with interested state, local, area and regional agencies striving to improve the life of the disadvantaged.
4. Providing in-service training to staff working or who could work with these people. To help the staff be aware of the needs of these people.
5. Encouraging the hiring of members of the disadvantaged groups.
6. Provide a free flow of materials that has proven useful on a state, national basis in fostering the use of library services and facilities.
7. Establish a full time coordinator at the state level in fiscal 1973.

New Projects in Long Range Program:

1. The loan by the State Library to urban areas with high concentrations of disadvantaged - collections of books, periodicals and other materials of particular interest to disadvantaged children and adults. Community agencies to work closely with local public library. Fiscal 1973 - studying needs - loans to at least three (3) areas of the State.
2. Grants in aid for special projects aimed at reaching the disadvantaged Fiscal 1974 at least two (2) such grants . Fiscal 1975 - two grants, Fiscal 1976-1977 three (3) each year.

L. REACHING OUT - REACHING THE UNSERVED - DISADVANTAGED - continued

New Projects in Long Range Program: - continued

3. Workshops - institutes and in - service training to be offered by the State Library in areas of concern in working with disadvantaged groups - to be made available to library staff, community workers, helpers and volunteers. Fiscal 1973-1977. A full time staff member (consultant) hired in Fiscal 1973 to coordinate and plan statewide program.

4. The need for publicizing successful programs that could be duplicated in various parts of the State. (i.e. the programs put on in New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford and Greenwich. These programs promoted the use of library resources by creating neighborhood centers, bookmobile routes, direct delivery services, mail etc. - particularly geared to low income and disadvantaged groups.)

5. Conduct a study to identify the numbers and locations of the disadvantaged, survey their library needs and make recommendations for library services to the disadvantaged of the State by the end of fiscal 1973. Evaluate by soliciting opinion on the study by librarians, social service agencies and workers and teachers.

6. Make contacts with other state and municipal agencies serving the disadvantaged for the purpose of coordinating services to them in fiscal 1974. Evaluate by questionnaires and consultation with cooperating agencies.

7. Make a study during fiscal 1973 of the informational needs of the disadvantaged. Conducting one or two pilot projects - assess how public libraries can become truly information centers meeting the needs of the disadvantaged. Findings will be related to how to make public libraries centers of this type for all citizens.

Annual Income Subsistence Level Figures for Connecticut:

$2,300	for an individual
2,900	family of 2
3,400	family of 3
4,400	family of 4
5,000	family of 5

(vol. 1, chapter 3, pp. 351-360 section of manual - General Assistance)

The federal figure for basic subsistence is $ 3,600.

As reported in the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity - Poverty Facts and Technical Note #1 (dated Jan. 31, 1971) 177,500 (approximately were at or below subsistence level) - 5.7% of the population.

- 181,177 black residents living in the State (1970 census).

- 80,592 Spanish speaking people in the State (This is the latest 1968 estimate by the State's Commission on Human Rights & Opportunities)

Other major minority groups:

L. REACHING OUT - REACHING THE UNSERVED - DISADVANTAGED - continued

Major Minority Groups: continued

(American)	Indian - 2,222
	Chinese 2,209
	Japanese 1,621

Unemployment rate (Dec. 1971) 8.1% taken from Connecticut Economic Indicators Connecticut Labor Department Employment Security Division.

Recommended by Target '76.

M. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION/RIGHT TO READ ACTIVITIES

Program Objective: To assure access to a wide range of materials for each child to develop to his potential at each stage of his learning development; to encourage the extension of library services to include the pre-school child; the in-service training of staff to understand and meet the needs of the pre-school child; and to build services and resources to meet such present and anticipated needs.

The State Library to provide funds for the purchase of library materials; for the purchase of educational toys and games; (children) for the production and/or purchase of special publications and promotional materials to support specific programs predominantly designed to serve disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low income families; (Children, Young Adult and Adult) to provide incentive and support for the initiation of improved services in such areas; to provide incentive through book loans to established libraries cooperating in this program to the disadvantaged. (Children, Young adult and adult).

Significant Trends: The workshops and institutes which the State Library and other agencies have promoted and carried on during the past few years - on ways and techniques to be used in reaching the disadvantaged has done much to emphasize the great role that is still to be played in reaching a very large segment of the population that are considered disadvantaged.

"Disadvantaged" in this long range program means persons who have educational, socio-economic, cultural or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large.

Public libraries meeting criteria for a program priority grant may submit proposals for special purpose grants designed to initiate and improve total library service directed toward early childhood enrichment opportunities. These would be programs providing the opportunity for reading readiness, necessary social experiences and learning experiences with visual aids through displays and exhibits and lending

M. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION/RIGHT TO READ ACTIVITIES

Significant Trends: continued materials for 3 to 5 year olds in libraries. Proposals would be planned cooperatively with public and private institutions (i.e. State Department of Education, public and school libraries, kindergarten and day care centers) for maximum benefits.

Program Objectives: To plan, develop, and implement innovative reading programs involving all community agencies and to coordinate library and other educational reading programs. Emphasis to be placed on the disadvantaged (Spanish speaking, blacks and minority groups) - for adults as well as children.

Services Provided: The development of media kits, demonstrations, workshops using a variety of media which could be used by librarians, teachers, volunteer tutors and all concerned with the general topic of basic education and semi-illiteracy (Children, Young Adults and Adults). Providing reading programs models and services for special reading problems such as adult semi-illiterates, school dropouts, children and adults for whom English is a second language, the physically handicapped (adult, child and young adult) who are unable to use conventional reading methods and study aids and guides for those who are institutionalized for whatever reasons. Assist librarians throughout the state to develop resources which strengthen reading programs and which will encourage reading habits of adults, children and young adults.

Services Needed: To establish reading centers in libraries as facilities for reading activities with staff - regular library staff and volunteer tutors to supervise work. To share information about effective reading practices nationally and design adaptations for specific programs to be used in Connecticut. To set up a coordinated procedure pattern with all related groups interested in improved reading skills in the State with the National Right To Read effort.

Programs include work with children and functionally illiterate adults to inspire the desire to read, supervise and train staff working with programs, supplying print and non-print materials, diagnosis of reading levels, involvement of the total community. (Adults, children and young adults) Programs should be

M. EARLY CHILDHOOB EDUCATION/RIGHT TO READ ACTIVITIES - continued

Services Needed: continued planned cooperatively with other institutions pursuing like objectives (e.g. public schools, remedial programs learning centers, organized literacy programs, basic education programs.)

Criteria Used for Priority to Programs or Projects:

1. Soundness of objectives
2. Feasibility of project
3. Appropriateness of materials to be used
4. Availability of trained staff
5. Physical facilities available
6. Coordination with other local, area agencies, groups
7. Available local, state and federal funds
8. Ability to sustain program
9. Readiness to participate in a program
10. Adaptability elsewhere in the State

Planned Activities: Fiscal year 1973-1977 Right to read and Human Development Keynote for public library program planning, working with other agencies, social and educational on the State level (serving as examples on the local level, stressing development of the child through meeting actual needs of children today - accenting use of the imagination, observational powers, creative potential of children themselves.) All programs to have objectives concerned with the Child's development (emotional and intellectual) structured to meet individual responses.

Activities to be highlighted for all kinds of children (affluent middle class, ghetto) - writing, speaking, photography, film making, dance, music, arts and crafts, Reading - individualized programs.

Involves evaluation of physical facilities usable materials. Use and training of older children with younger children- work with community volunteers (after specific objectives are set and agreed upon and training of personnel accomplished) Demonstrations fiscal 1974-1977, Retraining in techniques through workshops of qualified public library personnel, fiscal 1973-1974. Work with parent groups, educators, teacher training, academic instructions - creation of area resource centers, Fiscal 1974-1975. Working with Community tutorial groups providing, materials and acting as resource people after training in techniques.

Adult Program:

1. To work with established local and state agencies - basic education, adult education groups.

2. Use of films and non-book materials to fit needs of clientele.

3. Work with State Department of Education, DLA, Welfare, Mental Health.

4. Cooperation with existing publicity and public relations staff of all types of agencies concerned with this type of activity.

N. DIRECT SERVICES FROM THE STATE LIBRARY

At the present time three (3) towns in Connecticut do not have local access to public library services. On the other hand many large geographical areas of the State - urban and rural fall far below the ALA Interim Minimum Standards.

Needs: Demonstrations of good public library services; innovative programs that should be oriented to user needs; new patterns of service to meet specialized needs.

Plan: The State Library to give direct service to areas of the state without public library services (and where no adequate public library exists in the area for contract purposes); the State Library to explore the possibilities of direct services to inadequately served areas via mail delivery services through the use of printed catalogs, etc. The State Library would also enter into contractural agreements for direct bookmobile service in inadequately served areas of the State.

Such projects and programs would be explored and studied with a view of ultimately making these projects self-supporting or contracted with other libraries. Fiscal 1973 - study of possibility and receptiveness to direct services. Fiscal 1974 - at least one (1) demonstration of direct service. Fiscal 1975 - at least one (1) demonstration.

Recommended by the Proposed State Plan of 1966.

O. COOPERATION/SYSTEMS APPROACHES

Objective: It is clear that library services are needed, directly or indirectly, by all residents of the State. It is also now clear that these needs can no longer be met by independent institutions acting totally by themselves without taking into consideration local, area and regional resources often purchased with public funds.

For the efficient handling of patron's requests, a system of cooperation among all types of libraries is needed on local area and regional lines.

Purpose: There are many reasons why libraries of all types can less and less attempt to be self sufficient entities but must derive strength by making their resources and services available and accessible on a much broadened basis than ever before.

One of these reasons is the increasing mobility of both people and industry a mobility that tends not only to diversify but also to intensify the demands upon local libraries for specialized materials. (2) The small geographical size of Connecticut (3) The ever increasing costs that all service organizations (such as libraries) sustain.

At the present time three (3) library systems in Connecticut now in operation have their system services almost totally supported with LSCA funds for library development. Two of these cooperative ventures provide services to all member libraries, assist with resource development. These present systems operating in the State have been demonstrations.[1]

Plan: The Connecticut Library Association will in fiscal 1973, appoint a statewide committee representative of the fifteen planning regions and of the various types and sizes of libraries, including the executive directors of any existing regional councils or systems. This committee will encourage the establishment of regional library councils, as may be appropriate, by publicizing

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[1] See Appendix Part II p.H

O. COOPERATION/SYSTEMS APPROACHES - continued

Plan - continued: the advantages of regional councils and assisting in the organizing of councils where interest may become expressed - with a tentative goal of three new councils by September, 1976.

The Connecticut Library Association will, in fiscal 1973, appoint a similar statewide committee but having a membership representative of libraries with a common subject specialties. This committee will have functions similar to the foregoing, but will direct these functions toward the establishment of cooperative library systems within the subject specialty, as may be appropriate - also with a tentative goal of three such systems by September, 1976.

The Connecticut Library Association will, in fiscal 1973, appoint a representative committee to investigate the relationship to and utility of CATV (i.e. cable television) for improved library services and take whatever steps may be advisable to assure the availability of adequate CATV channels for library use in Connecticut. This committee to report its findings and recommendations by the time of the CLA annual conference in 1973, and CLA to institute appropriate action by January 1974.

P. CONSULTANT SERVICES

Needs: The prime function of the Library is to strengthen society through the satisfaction of citizen information, reference and research, recreational and formal and informal education needs. In Connecticut this service stands out as being unequal and inadequately provided around the state.[1] Statistical reporting (latest one done by the State Library in 1970) shows inadequate collections of library materials, sub-standards provision of library services in most of the State and an uneven distribution of staff administering and acting as supportive staff in the public libraries of the State. A great many of the public libraries in Connecticut are attempting to service the needs of their public with inadequate collections and without the services of a qualified librarian. Too, the nature of the informational and reading needs of urban residents has so radically changed in the past decade as to require substantial changes in the outlook, collections and service, if the library is to become an effective instrument in the attack on poverty, ignorance and semi-illiteracy. It is essential that measures be taken to extend at least basic local library services to each resident and to provide everyone access to the library services he needs.

LIBRARY RESOURCES UTILIZATION - Objective #1 - Consultant Services:

Population Served: All public librarians of the State, systems, public library trustees, government agencies and all persons interested in library improvement.

Significant Trends: Current social changes are placing new demands upon library and information resources and services. Increases in numbers and kinds of resources needed to accommodate social, educational and environmental changes and upward spiraling costs make it imperative that planned programs for wider sharing of all resources including materials, services and manpower be implemented to improve the utilization of present and developing collections. There are, however, many on-going cooperative programs around the state involving 2-8 community libraries. Consultant help has been requested at an increasing rate to aid in the formation of such programs allowing for the greater use of existing resources and the planning of new programs,

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[1] See Appendix Part II P. B.

P. CONSULTANT SERVICES -LIBRARY RESOURCES UTILIZATION - Objective #1 - continued

Goal: To improve library utilization through planned programs of service involving all types of libraries , on a local, regional statewide basis and unrestricted access to resources available.

Program Objective: To provide libraries with skilled people to assist them in coordinating library planning activities and to strengthen existing programs, service patterns and roles. To assist the library to achieve its role as an educational center for the community, to insure that citizens receive maximum benefit from the fiscal support given to operate library services.

Services Provided: State Library staff members, plus other qualified people assist community agencies in coordinated planning for library services based upon citizen and user needs; consult with local agencies servicing the informational and educational resources of the community to coordinate such endeavors enlist and support of community leaders to remove real and artificial barriers to the use of total local, area, regional, state resources.

Needed for Long Range Program: The State Library will employ specialists in the Division of Library Development who will work with the disadvantaged, aged and other specialized groups and to act as consultant and advisors to libraries in the state on matters of public relations and promotion, new Methodology, effective use of non-print media, and community relations, and who may also actively engage in these or similar activities. Such specialists as appropriate, will disseminate information about these and new resources through the publication of directories, submission of releases to news media and direct mailings and by personal contacts such as through workshops, visits to libraries, boards and agencies and the like. They may also devise and prepare travelling collections and exhibits of various kinds.

First year fiscal 1973 - specialized staff to be added in areas of concern also the better utilization of existing staff members with special skills and interests in these areas of concern.

Fiscal 1974-1977 - additional staff with specialized skills to be added as needed to fulfill the goals and objectives of the program.

Q. SERVICES TO THE AGED

Overall Objective: To make more readily available the existing services and resources of the libraries in Connecticut for cooperative efforts at the local, regional and state level to meet the special needs of the aging. To ascertain the needs of the elderly in library materials and to make provisions for the acquisition of required materials not readily available.

Significant Trends: A workshop sponsored by the State Library in cooperation with the Connecticut Commission on aging resulted in a dialogue between librarians agencies involved in work with the aged and the aged themselves. Great interest was shown by the librarians for guidelines, suggested reading lists, suggested programming of activities and events.

Population Potential: There are 288,908 over age 65 in the State of Connecticut (9.5% of the state population).[1] At the present time, there are very few programs sponsored or engaged in by public libraries that are aimed for the aged. The only common thing being done by libraries statewide is the purchase of large print books.

New Program: (1) consulting services by the State Library to libraries and other community agencies that wish to develop their own library services for the aged. Fiscal 1973-1977 - fist year fiscal 1973 - assessment of situation now in effect. (2) a series of workshops and conferences concerned with the needs of the aged, Fiscal year 1973-1974. At least two (2) such workshops in cooperation with Connecticut Commission on Aging. (3) reaching the aged in the community centers, golden age clubs through publicity and public relations. Fiscal year 1973-1974. (4) promoting reading as a pleasurable activity (5) reaching the non-reader to show how books might fill informational educational and recreational needs. Fiscal year 1973-1977. First year fiscal 1973 - publicity and public relations program (i.e. newspaper releases).

The State Library to coordinate activities for the aged through the Division of Library Development and in cooperation with the Blind and Physically Handicapped Department of the State Library plus other state and local agencies involved in working and concerned with the aged.

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[1] See appendix Part II p. K.

R. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Objectives: Effective library communication means tailor made programming especially designed for situation, time, place and audience. A major problem is to inform the public that the materials (both print and non-print), the reference services are available for the specific need of each individual or group for their personal advancement in education, recreation and understanding.

In the Connecticut Library Association's Committee for Library Development Report of 1968 and in Target '76 Recommendations for a course of action was urged that would establish a long range program to carry on a statewide program in public relations and public information. These recommendations were based on the need to consolidate this activity at the State level.

Population served: The State Library and libraries of the state.

Goals: To encourage innovative practices and inform the public of new services, to promote more effective services and inform the public of the availability of such, to advise the public of the status and needs of Connecticut libraries, to reach the disadvantaged and non-library user of what services the library could offer to him at his level, to promote the function and role of libraries.

Significant trends: As more programs affecting libraries statewide are being initiated, means of disseminating information to libraries and the general public becomes increasingly important.

Services now provided: A public relations and public information specialist has been hired on a demonstration basis. The work of this office established January 3, 1972 has been truly impressive. The specialist now works with state library staff, state library projects, projects carried on by libraries around the state.

New Program: The public relations and public information specialist would:

1. Maintain the current level of the printed publications program
2. Investigate the need for new publications that would enhance the overall program.
3. Design and distribute library presentations for use by mass media
4. Develop press releases re/services, program needs.

R. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION - continued

New Program: - continued

5. Heavy emphasis on reaching the non-library user by use of radio, TV, posters, advertising, etc.
6. Assist librarians in the state in developing public information programs appropriate to the needs of their areas and patrons.
7. Help investigate and explore reasons why some people do not use libraries.
8. To increase the use of libraries and the number of registered borrowers by at least 10% for each year of the program. Evaluate by statistical reports from all libraries covering use and users.
9. To help publicize local, system and State Library activities and programs, as well as Federal LSCA grants and projects and national educational priorities by placing varied types of printed publicity in all libraries in Fiscal 1973-1974, educating the public in all communities concerning the goals, ideals and activities of all libraries in Connecticut. Evaluate by statistics of use and users and user surveys.
10: To publicize the needs of citizens not presently met by libraries through the goals and objectives of this program, increasing the awareness of these needs of all of the people, including the library community thereby helping to increase financial support of the public libraries by fiscal 1975.

Implementation: The four steps in effective library communication are: fact finding, planning, communication and evaluating. These steps will be applied to every phase of the total communication process.

In Connecticut the potential for a successful program is very great. In a state of 5,000 square miles and 3,000,000 population there are 30 dailies, 8 Sunday newspapers and 62 weeklies.

S. PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LIBRARIANS

Need: A major factor in the effectiveness of library operations is the ability and knowledge of its staff. All types of libraries in Connecticut must currently use a large proportion of personnel not adequately trained to perform in the most effective manner. A need exists for a comprehensive program which will allow all inter-related personnel in Connecticut libraries to upgrade their professional skills.

The purpose of this project is to improve the quality of library service to all residents of the State through a comprehensive and intensive program of education and in-service training of library staff personnel as well as trustees.

Population served: Library personnel throughout the state.

LONG RANGE PLAN

General Aims: To provide initial, as well as continued, training for library related personnel. The training will emphasize four major subject areas.

1. Administration and managerial skills and abilities
2. Relevency of library services to contemporary needs of society
3. New methods and technology for providing library services
4. Basic library skills

Under the new certification regulations of public librarians, the State Library is to provide the in-service training and education necessary for head librarians of principal public libraries in the smaller communities of the state.

Plan:

1 Complete statewide survey of specific library education needs. Fiscal 1973.
2. Plan workshop cycle for next five years. Fiscal 1973.
3. Appoint course planning -teaching teams (annually) Fiscal 1973-1977.

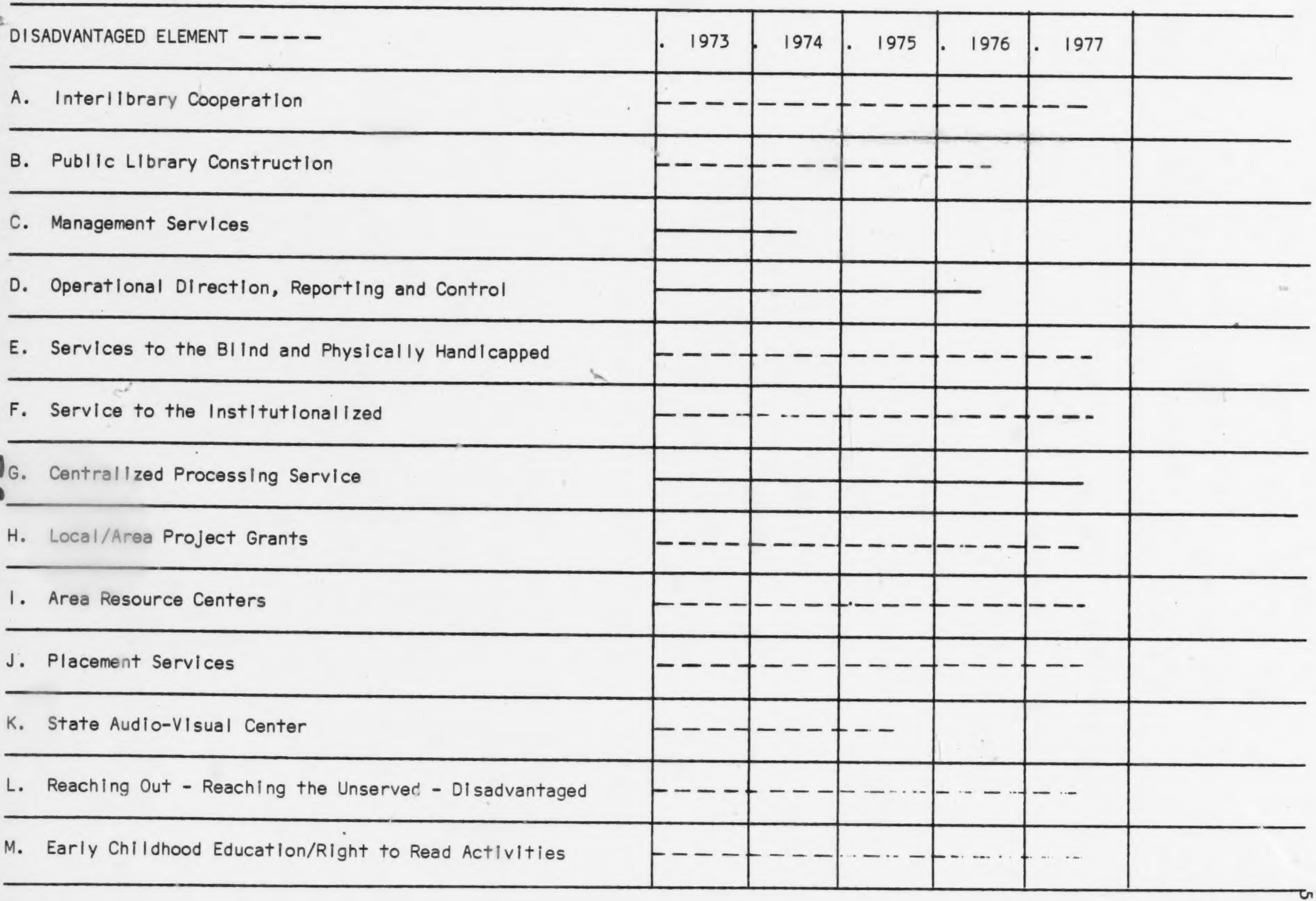
Significant Trends: An excellent program of in-service training workshops and institutes now exists in the State. This program must be enlarged to meet current and future needs and concerns.

In order to establish programs for the continuing education and in-service of library personnel to fit them to adapt to the changing needs, programs, and concerns of all types of libraries, representatives from the State Department of Education, the library school at Southern Connecticut State College, the Commission for Higher Education, and the various professional library associations will cooperate with the State Library in planning and conducting workshops, institutes, and seminars on local, regional, and state levels. The same groups will work with colleges and universities within the state to develop programs for the training of professional and paraprofessional library personnel.

This activity was recommended by the proposed State Plan of 1966, the Connecticut Library Association, Library Development Committee Report of 1968 and Target '76

LONG RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN CONNECTICUT

(Time schedules designated in the various action program activities
have been incorporated in this time table.)



LONG RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN CONNECTICUT
(Time schedules designated in the various action program activities
have been incorporated in this time table.)
(continued)

DISADVANTAGED ELEMENT — — — —	. 1973	. 1974	. 1975	. 1976	. 1977	.
N. Direct Services from State Library	— — — —	— — — —	— —			
O. Cooperative/System Approach	— — —					
P. Consultant Services	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— —	
Q. Services to the Aged	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— —	
R. Public Relations and Public Information	— — — —	— —				
S. Providing Educational Opportunities for Librarians	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— —	

V. EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

The programs and projects developed under the long range program will be evaluated during implementation under the following plan and procedure:

I. Monitoring the process of the program and the projects.

A. The Connecticut State Library will monitor the programs and the projects through:

1. Visits to the projects on a scheduled basis by the State of the Division of Library Development and/or appropriate state library staff.

2. The review of progress reports from the project director or coordinator - reports to be provided on a regular scheduled basis.

3. Review of financial reports of projects - submitted on a scheduled basis. Such reports to be sent and reviewed by State Library staff members assigned as project consultants.

4. Review of specific projects by the State Library's Division of Library Development and/or assigned State Library Staff - with progress reports and recommendations to be made to the State Librarian and State Advisory Council.

5. Review of programs by appropriate State Library staff involved in specific projects and programs.

6. Special studies of specific programs and projects by outside consultants. All such outside consultant work to be approved by State Librarian. The State Advisory Council may advise the State Librarian as to needs. Principally for the monitoring and evaluation of the Connecticut State Library's own activities.

II. Modification of programs and projects

1. The programs and the projects when approved will proceed according to plans. These however, could be modified as needed during the life of the project or program.

2. The State Library will secure information on the projects and the programs through regular and specified written reports and through regular scheduled meetings with appropriate State Library staff.

3. The projects and the programs will receive screening through consultant visits and through contract review; the programs themselves will receive comments and suggestions from the State Library Staff when needed.

4. Special consultant reports - if any, will be reported and provided to the State Library, the State Advisory Council, the project and to groups outside the project or State Library Agency involved in professional planning, growth and development.

IA - BACKGROUND PAPER - PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN CONNECTICUT

The following statement of the status of library service in Connecticut is not intended to be definitive, but rather only the starting point on which definitive statements may eventually be based.

It seems in order to start with some statistical data, to be able to establish a frame of reference. Connecticut is the third smallest state of the 50 states, with a total area of about 5,000 square miles. Despite the smallness of its size, it is the 24th largest of the fifty states in terms of total population. Taken together, the population of just over three million (3,031,709 according to the 1970 census), and the area, make Connecticut the fourth most densely populated state, at approximately 600 persons per square mile. The national average is just under 60.

As further illustration, Litchfield County is at the same time the largest of Connecticut's eight counties, with 938 square miles, and the least densely populated, with 154 persons per square mile. Nevertheless, this is very closely identical to the population density of the State of Michigan, which, in turn, is the eleventh most densely populated of the fifty states.

The point is that, in considering library service in Connecticut, it seems important to bear in mind that we are concerned with serving a concentration of people that is equalled or surpassed in very few other parts of the country. The pattern of ideal library service for Connecticut must be influenced by this consideration. It cannot be the same as that for Alaska or Texas, or even for California or New York, all of which contain vast areas of very sparsely populated territory. Connecticut has no sizeable area of extremely thin population. Its least populated town, Union with 443 persons, is still more densely populated (14.8/sq. mi.) than are at least nine - possibly ten - states.

Historical. It is probable that some form of such service had its beginnings at some time within the eighteenth century. It is apparent that the spread of such service, though, was slow, as, in 1869, a state law was adopted to provide encouragement for the creation of public libraries, but this was inadequate and not of high success.

To provide further impetus, in 1893, largely through the efforts of the Connecticut Library Association, a new law provided for the creation of the Connecticut Public Library Committee as an arm of the state Board of Education. The Committee was charged with encouraging the formation of town-supported free public libraries and with providing advice and assistance to these. It was permitted to make a gift of $200-worth of books to a new library, if the town provided at least that much in local funds (a matching gift if less). Soon realizing that continuing support was also needed, the law was extended in 1895 to include an annual gift of up to $100-worth of books on a similar matching basis.

In 1893, Connecticut had thirteen free town libraries, three free borough libraries, twenty-two free libraries supported but not controlled by towns, fifty-seven towns having subscription libraries and seventy-one with no libraries at all.

Between October, 1893, and October, 1904, seventy-four towns and cities had voted to establish and maintain free libraries, thirty-two towns had free libraries given by private individuals, the number of towns having subscription libraries was reduced to twenty-three, and the number without libraries to forty-one. (By 1966, and through 1969, the State Library carried 205 public libraries on its rolls, of which at least 190 were receiving at least partial town support. In 1970, the last known subscription library voted to accept town support and to open its doors to the public.

Although, in fact, there are substantial variations from town to town, it would be time-consuming and repetitious to try to treat each town individually. Instead, an effort will be made to group the 169 towns within more or less loosely defined areas, somewhat based along county lines, with overlapping to be understood.

a. Fairfield County.

Fairfield County, fourth largest in area of the eight counties (633 sq.mi.) and fourth in the number of towns within its limits (23), is the most densely populated of the eight 1264/sq. mi.). It is also probably the most complex of the eight from a demographic viewpoint. Its area includes two of the state's five cities having populations of over 100,000 (Bridgeport, 156,542; Stamford, 108,798), and these are heavily industrialized and have large non-white populations. On the other extreme, it contains six towns having under 10,000 population, ranging down to Sherman, the northernmost town, with 1,459.

The towns ranging along the coast and to the immediate inland areas are heavily oriented toward New York City. This part of the state has attracted many of the upper echelons of the staffs of business firms located in New York City, not a few of which have additionally relocated their headquarters and/or research facilities to this part of the state in recent years.

Conversely, the towns further east and north tend more to be akin to the more rural areas of other parts of the state. An island of relatively dense population and industry exists at Danbury, well inland from the coast, but otherwise the remainder of the county is best described as suburban or rural in nature.

The pattern of library service throughout the county rather closely aligns itself with the description just presented. The exurbanites, executives, and research personnel within the "Gold Coast" have demanded, and have been able to afford to support, library service of a caliber equalled in few other parts of the state, if, indeed, at all elsewhere. Industrial Bridgeport, on the other hand, which could up until very recently claim the largest and best diversified public library collection in the state, is feeling the economic pinch common to many industrial communities across the country, and the effects are being felt by the library. Service has not yet declined, but the collection is now being adversely affected (it has already dropped to second largest from a once comfortable leading position), and service cannot help but be affected in the future if the quality and quantity of the collection are not supported.

Back from the coast though, the quality of library service, at least insofar as it can be measured in terms of books per capita and financial support, is no better than inadequate.

Other than the public libraries of the county, Fairfield County is wealthy in terms of the number and diversity of its non-public libraries. Academic institutions in AND near Bridgeport and in Stamford and Danbury have libraries that in some measure serve to augment the holdings of the public libraries, and the multitude of research and industrial libraries, concentrated in the Stamford-Norwalk area, also serve this purpose.. An effort by the State Library in 1967 to enumerate all libraries beyond those of high school level turned up a total of 125 within the county, which number is probably higher today.

It is supposed that school library service within the county roughly parallels public library service. The wealthier communities are excellent; those less so fall behind. Private school libraries are not known to offer any support to the total library picture beyond their own clienteles.

The spirit of library cooperation in Fairfield County is present. At least three - possibly four - wholly or partially independent library "cooperatives" have been formed, all with overlapping membership in some measure.

Oldest of these is the Library Administrators Group (LAG). Organized informally, LAG consists of the chief administrators of, perhaps, two-thirds of the public libraries of the county, though membership is open to all. Originally, the members met at intervals throughout the year to discuss common problems, seek solutions, and attempt to arrive at uniform policies that could ease the problems. In time it was found that funds could be made available for cooperative projects, the most noteworthy of which have been a graphics project and a union list of serials.

Of next greatest age is the Library Group of Southwestern Connecticut, Inc. Origin of the group was a semi-annual gathering largely limited to the special librarians in the Stamford area which, over a span of time, expanded to include public, school, and academic librarians and also spread beyond the limits of the city. Formal organization took place in 1962, and the Group continues to be a viable force in improving library service in the southwestern corner of the state. Members not only discuss common problems and seek solutions, but also encourage interloans among the members, support a program of purchases of lesser used materials owned by the Group and available for use by all members and the community at large, and have also compiled a union list of serials. Members of the Group include several libraries that are also represented in LAG, but the two groups have undertaken no common project.

Third oldest is the Southwestern Connecticut Library System. Libraries represented in this organization are substantially or entirely the same as those making up LAG, but an unusual provision of the by-laws prevents any librarian from holding office in the System, which is, instead, administered by the trustees of the libraries represented in the organization. Elaborate plans have been made by the System to ease the making of interloans among the member libraries and to provide county-wide reference service. A major reference service, film interloan program have been in operation through federal fund grants.

Except for the fact that no public library - indeed, no library at all - in the county can qualify as a major public library, which lack is true of the state as a whole with respect to its public libraries, (a major library is here considered to be one holding a million or more volumes - no public library in Connecticut has yet reached the half-million volume mark), the combined factors that the county is one of the highest in the country in terms both of per capita wealth and educational level would imply that the potential is present for an outstandingly high level of total library service. The level now provided is, on the average, higher than that available elsewhere in the state in its totality. It is difficult to avoid the speculation that if they the existing "cooperatives" were to increase their efforts, and, especially, if they were to commence to cooperate with one another on a meaningful basis, the level of total library service that might then be achieved would truly become outstanding. It can now claim, at best, an "above-average" level. The funding of cooperative projects on a local level is the greatest problem.

b. New Haven County area.

Although Fairfield County can be, and has been, considered as a discrete area, the same is not so much true of New Haven County. Substantial portions of Middlesex County are strongly oriented toward its western neighbor, and minor portions of Litchfield County, especially those near Waterbury, are similarly influenced.

New Haven County is the fifth largest in terms of area (609 sq. mi.) and third in total population (744,948), which make it the second most densely populated (1224/sq. mi.). It contains the second largest number of towns (27) and includes, like Fairfield, two of the five cities having over 100,000 population - New Haven, with 137,707; and Waterbury, with 108,033. Eight of the 27 towns have populations under 10,000, the smallest of these being Beacon Falls, with 3,546.

Middlesex County is the smallest of the eight in area (374 sq. mi.) and shares 6th place in number of towns within its borders (15). It is fifth largest (i.e., third smallest) in total population (114,816), making it also fifth largest in population density (307/sq.mi.). It includes only one community of relatively large size, Middletown, with a population of 36,924. All the remaining towns have populations of under 10,000 with the sole exception of Clinton (10,267), the smallest being Killingworth, with 2,435. Perhaps a third of the county may be considered as being under the economic and cultural influence of New Haven County; another third as being similarly influenced by Hartford County; with the remainder divided between these or self-contained.

There is no extensive contiguous area of common interest within this area such as prevails in Fairfield County. Centers of industry exist at Ansonia, Meriden, Middletown, Waterbury, and New Haven itself, but the last-named is more strongly under the cultural influence of Yale University and other academic institutions within and adjacent to its limits rather than of an industrial community. As a whole, the area is more strongly industrial than rural, and even the rural communities have become more of the nature of suburbs as contrasted to the agricultural concept often associated with "rural".

The picture of library service reflects financial problems. The New Haven public library is without question the strongest public library in the entire area, but the city of New Haven has suffered a population loss of some ten percent in the past decade. An effort has been begun to try to persuade communities adjacent to New Haven to contribute to the library's maintenance, but it is too early to predict the success of this movement. A major survey on use of New Haven Public Library by non-residents was just completed.

The overall level of library service in the area varies from weak to only borderline adequacy. There do exist a number of academic libraries within the area, notably those of Yale and Wesleyan universities, and these do contribute measurably to the providing of total library service in the area, but these, too, are feeling financial pressures. Yale, especially, has taken steps to try to spread the burden of its own costs through having drastically increased its fees for library cards to non-members of its own community. Despite the concentration of industry at various points throughout the area, there are notably few special libraries, and the contributions of these to total library service is minor.

Interlibrary cooperation throughout the New Haven-Middlesex area is still only in its infancy, although there is a long-standing rapport between the Middletown library and that of Wesleyan that is of distinct benefit to the Middletown community. The Southern Connecticut Library Council made up of public, school and academic libraries has been formed to promote cooperative programs. In its first year of operation planning specific projects and organization have been stressed. Like the Southwestern group, the Southern Connecticut Library Council has prepared a union list of serials held in the libraries represented.

While it is not a major factor with respect to much of New Haven County, the libraries of Middlesex County benefit substantially from the presence, in Middletown, of one of the State Library's Library Service Centers, as do their patrons. Formed especially to give advice, assistance, and augmentation of their collections to the area libraries, the Center maintains a collection of about 50,000 volumes for the last-named purpose. These are available to both public and school libraries within its service area, either as individual or bulk loans.

c. New London, Tolland, Windham County area.

The three easternmost counties of the state can well be considered as an integral group, although the western portion of Tolland County, having been included in the Capitol Region Planning Region, may for this reason be considered more properly within the general description of Hartford County, as follows next.

New London County is the third largest in area (672 sq. mi.), includes the fifth greatest number of towns (21), has the fourth largest population density (343/sq. mi.) with the fourth largest total population (230,348). Eight of the towns have over 10,000 population, but none have yet reached 50,000. The three largest are in order, Norwich, Groton, and New London, in terms of total population, but New London suffers the distinction of having to pack its 31,630 people into only 6.2 square miles, one of the smallest land areas of any of the 169 towns, thus achieving a population density of about 5,000/sq. mi. Smallest of the towns is Franklin, with 1,356.

Tolland County is next-to-smallest of the eight, with 416 square miles, and has the same position with respect to population, with 103,440. It climbs to only third smallest in terms of population density (248/sq. mi.), but includes the least number of towns of any county (13). Only two of its towns are of over 10,000 population, Mansfield and Vernon, with the latter being the larger by a comfortable margin (27,237 vs. 19,994). Smallest is Union, which is also the state's smallest, but none of the remainder have fewer than 2,000 population.

Windham County is third smallest in area (516 sq. mi.), shares with Middlesex the figure of the second fewest towns (15), and has the smallest total population (84,515) to give it the second lowest population density (164/sq. mi.). Three of its towns are over 10,000 population, the largest being Windham (19,626), which includes within it the city of Willimantic. Smallest is Eastford (922), and four of the remainder are also under 2,000.

As a whole, the area is more rural than suburban, and little of it industrial. The vicinity of Groton-New London-Norwich is more heavily industrialized than is any of the remainder of the area, chiefly due to the presence of a major Navy installation and its associated activities in that locality. The same vicinity also contains a group of small academic institutions. An important factor within the area as a whole is the presence of the University of Connecticut's main campus in the town of Mansfield. Lesser industrial centers exist at Willimantic and in the Killingly-Plainfield-Putnam region.

Here are to be found at least a dozen libraries that receive less than half their annual operating expenditures from town funds. (In a very few instances, some of these may be fortunate enough to be receiving major funds from past endowments that have not yet been exhausted. It is here that there are still at least a half-dozen libraries run by "associations" who have not yet seen fit to relinquish the reins of leadership to possible town intervention in return for securing town funds.

In these towns - for that matter, throughout the state in most instances - it is usual that 50%, even up to 90% of the tax dollar is spent in educating the children of the community. Rarely is as much as 2% of the tax dollar expended in keeping that same child educated, through his library, for the rest of his life!

However, there are a few bright spots. A small measure of library cooperation has begun within New London County with the formation of a group. True to the pattern it, too, has produced a union list, but has deviated a bit from usual form in including some holdings of non-public libraries in the list. Within the same area is the only concentration of special libraries anywhere in the region, and these, as well as the academic libraries previously mentioned, do play some part in the overall picture of library service, locally. Reciprocity exists among the public libraries in the county.

The second strongest library in the state, that of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, which has recently passed the million-volume mark, supplements the local library in giving service to the community. It has little other effect on the region under discussion, per se, but does, through the State Library, offer the use of its collection to the residents of the state by way of interloans, and, in its own right, supplies an information service to the State's industrial community, with financial assistance from the Connecticut Research Commission.

Other cooperative services within the region are limited to "Swap Groups" among the public libraries, except that, in addition, a half-dozen or so libraries in the northeast corner, including one school library, have jointly prepared a union list of their serial holdings.

The State Library maintains a second Library Service Center in Willimantic, which operates along the lines of the Middletown center, in serving public and school libraries in Tolland and Windham Counties. Its collection numbers some 30,000 volumes. This center also provides bookmobile service to these libraries.

d. Hartford County.

Although largest in the state in terms of population (816,737) and in terms of number of towns within its limits (29), Hartford County is only second largest in area (741 sq. mi.) and third in population density 1102/sq. mi.). The city of Hartford is the state's largest town (158,017), which is also the state's Capitol city. No other town in the county exceeds 100,000, and nine are under 10,000, Hartland being the smallest (1,303), and a typical, as the next smallest is over twice this size (Marlborough, 2,991).

Hartford and its immediate environs are heavily industrial, with principal emphasis on insurance and aircraft. Outside these environs, the nature of the towns becomes generally suburban to rural, those to the immediate west and north being the more affluent and perhaps approaching in nature the "Gold Coast" of Fairfield County.

The economic picture painted for New Haven County is essentially applicable also to Hartford County. Although there has not been a net exodus of population from Hartford as marked as that of New Haven, there has been an exodus, but with replacement, numerically, by persons of lower income levels, leaving the same overall effect. Like Bridgeport and Stamford, Hartford, and other industrial communities of the county, have significant non-white populations.

And, like Fairfield County, the level of library service in the area varies markedly from town to town. The Hartford library now has the largest collection of the public libraries of the state, having just recently taken the lead from Bridgeport, with close to a half-million volumes. Away from the core communities, though, the level of service falls off, and becomes more in line with that described as prevailing in the eastern counties, although not to the extent that one finds a community failing to provide tax funds for its library (ies) at all.

Cooperative measures among libraries in Hartford County have been slow in coming and modest in extent until the last year, and now are proceeding in several crucial areas. Until recently, such measures have been limited to the mutual honoring of library cards among two or three selected groups of libraries, these groups generally being limited to two or three libraries, as well. There have been sporadic meetings of public library administrators, too, but not even a union list has come of these.

In September, 1969, there came into being the Capitol Region Library Council, Inc. Strictly speaking, this is not limited to Hartford County, nor does it include all of the county. The Capitol Region Planning Region, on the limits of which the Council is based, includes roughly the eastern two-thirds of Hartford County and the western half of Tolland County, totalling 31 towns. Its by-laws, though, do provide for the assimilation of libraries outside the strict boundaries of the Region, and a number of these have now been accepted as associate members.

CRLC is organized on a larger scale than any of the cooperatives previously described. Like the Library Group of S.W. Conn., it seeks members from among public, academic, school, and special libraries, but it has made an effort not to be dominated by any one of these kinds of libraries. Although it does maintain a dues scale for its members, the dues do not even totally support the headquarters activities of the Council, which means that its funds must come from other sources. At present, the chief of these is the State Library, which has allocated a portion of the state's LSCA funds to the Council, with lesser amounts from another regional association. Plans are being considered to seek future ongoing funds from local sources.

CRLC has several accomplishments to show for its short life span to date. It organized and held a statewide symposium on the use of census data. It provides a cooperative purchasing system, through which library supplies can be obtained by member libraries at maximum discount. It has staffed a central reference service through which reference questions which cannot be serviced through a member's own collection are handled, using the total resources of the Region for the purpose, if necessary. It has funded an experimental program of region-wide reciprocity among the member public libraries. Still other tentative plans are yet in the formative stage, but hopefully will involve the academic and special sectors of the membership to a greater extent than have the earlier programs.

CRLC is still facing a period of growing pains, and its future is far from certain. The biggest hurdle it must probably yet overcome is the transfer of financial support from the uncertainty of grant programs to the assurance of local support, on a continuing basis.

In other respects, Hartford County more closely parallels Fairfield County than any other with respect to total library resources. Both the numbers of academic libraries and of special libraries in the two counties are comparable, and the 1967 count of the State Library showed the same total - 125.

e. Litchfield County.

Statistical data for Litchfield County were given in the opening summary, but to repeat briefly, the county is largest in area (938 sq. mi.), third smallest in population (144,091) and has the smallest population density 154/sq. mi.). It contains the third greatest number of towns (26) of which five are over 10,000, the largest being Torrington (31,952). Two of the 26 have fewer than 1,000 population, these being Canaan (931) and Warren (827), and an additional eight have fewer than 2,000 people.

The county is not heavily industrialized, nor is it by any means impoverished. It is perhaps best described, overall, as rural rather than suburban, as there are basically no urban areas within the county with respect to which an adjacent area could be suburban.

Library service within the county is not even close to "adequate" as defined today, but certainly adequate to the inhabitants, who have the means to improve it further at any time they wish. Within the county are some of the most heavily endowed libraries of the State, yet every town, additionally, contributes tax money to their support. One town, with no library of its own, contracts with its neighbor for service. In another, only last year, did the endowment decline to the point that the last subscription library in the state finally asked to go public, with town support, and did so without challenge.

There are few academic and special libraries within the county, and the few there are small and play a minor role, if any, in the totality of library service. There is no known movement toward interlibrary cooperation.

f. Statewide.

Oldest, and, for many years, most active of any of the statewide efforts to support library, is the Connecticut Library Association. Organized in the latter part of the nineteenth century, it was early active in political circles. In recent years this activity has been renewed and strengthened. Although, of itself, it performs no library service as such - it is presently showing signs that it intends to become a major force in working toward the improvement of library service throughout the state, and is presently sponsoring legislation toward these ends. It has matured substantially in the past decade, and gives evidence that it intends to continue to do so.

The Connecticut Valley Chapter of Special Libraries Association, although not strictly a statewide organization, does enjoy widespread membership from among the special librarians of the state. Its membership does extend into western Massachusetts and Rhode Island; conversely, the special librarians of the southwestern corner of Connecticut find most of their interests within the Association's New York Chapter. In past years, the Chapter has had activities that have had some bearing on overall library service. It has published a directory of special libraries, which was helpful in locating collections of a special nature, but this is long out of date.

The Association of Connecticut Library Boards is newest of the statewide groups related to library activity. It supersedes the long-dormant, now dead, Trustees Section of C.L.A. Its organization is unusual, in that the members are not individuals, but Boards. Its sole activity consists in co-sponsoring an annual series of workshops, although it has provided some assistance of a financial nature to aid CLA in its legislative program. These workshops have helped generate greater understanding among trustees.

Although chronologically much older than CLA, the State Library has only lately become a factor in the provision of statewide library service, having been assigned this function by the legislature only in 1965.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARIES)

Two hundred and four (204) libraries are carried on the lists issued by the Connecticut State Library. Of these libraries a few do not file any reports and others file incomplete ones, since filing these reports is required by law only from such libraries as apply for the State Grant. This accounts for the variation in the number of libraries in the table below.

Total number of volumes in 192 libraries	7,572,516
Number of volumes per capita on basis of state population*	2.5
Total circulation of 196 libraries	15,036,428
Total number of volumes circulated on basis of state population*	5.0
Total income of 190 libraries	$14,509,192.41
Total town appropriation of 189 libraries	$11,794,792.63
Total operating expenditure of 190 libraries	$13,710,428.65
Per capita operating expenditure on basis of state population*	$4.52
Total expenditure of 190 libraries	$14,496,310.51
Per capita expenditure on basis of state population*	$4.78

* 1970 U. S. Census

SOURCE: Compiled from the annual Public Library Statistical Reports filed with the Connecticut State Library for the library's fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1970.

It would appear that (1) the number of volumes needed for minimum service by ALA standards is four volumes per person or approximately 12 million volumes. Connecticut public libraries reported 7,572,516 volumes, hence a very great gap remains to meet the minimum standards set forth by ALA. It should be recognized that the Connecticut holdings in public libraries do not take into account the quality of the collection nor the relevance of these holdings to meet the needs of their public. (2) The 1970 per capita operating expenditure of the public libraries in the State amounted to approximately $4.52 on the basis of state population. The ALA recommended minimum level of support is approximately $6.50 per capita.

While three towns in Connecticut do not have public library services, the overwhelming number of public, school and academic libraries do not meet the minimum national standards as set forth by ALA and other appropriate bodies.

THE ROLE OF CONNECTICUT ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

At the present time six (6) academic libraries in Connecticut are providing a major collective resource for serving the specialized informational needs eminating in local public libraries as well as in systems. These six academic libraries (Yale, University of Connecticut, Wesleyan, Trinity, Connecticut College, and Hartford Seminary) are also tied in their own teletype circuit. From the State Library requests are routed to them when materials requested by public libraries cannot be filled by the State's public library collections. Through the use of the Directory of Subject Strengths other academic libraries are also contacted to fill public library requests. The higher institutions in Connecticut range from the recently developed area community colleges, private and federal colleges and universities, and state operated colleges and universities. The Yale University Library, founded in 1701, is the oldest library still operating in Connecticut. Its five and one half millions make it one of the world's largest libraries. The University of Connecticut the largest state funded institution recently reached the one million mark.

These libraries in the state vary not only in overall size but great differences exist re/their quality. The varying bases of financial support, the heavy demands placed on higher education today and shortages of proper housing in some instances have all created a variety of problems. Several of the private colleges and universities have truly impressive research collections. However, some others plus the smaller state colleges are below the accepted minimum standards of the American Library Association.

The cooperation between public and academic libraries in the state has been long and fruitful. Several academic libraries have, as a matter of good will, opened up their doors and collections to adult users living in the same community. The sharing of resources by the academic libraries among themselves has long been a practive that public libraries can well emulate. As a State university, the University of Connecticut is in close cooperation with the other New England state universities while several private colleges and universities in Connecticut are equally involved in regional cooperative programs.

In essence academic libraries have as their primary responsibility the support of the curricular and research needs of their students and faculty. In carrying through these roles they have developed resources of scholarly importance and much of this material has been made available to public libraries. The Target '76 long range program forsees a greater flow of materials from academic to other libraries of the state - all in a cooperative spirit. There must, however, be some limitations and academic libraries are the first to recognize that materials which are regularly and most heavily in demand on academic campuses cannot be expected to enter into any "wholesale interlibrary loan arrangement." Long range planning of Target '76 envisages the possibility of agreements with and among academic libraries for a greater flow of materials to libraries of all types throughout the state. The effective controls set forth by the State Library in activating its teletype network five years ago lessened the fears of some academic librarians for mass "runs" of their material to other libraries of the state. While some public libraries have entered into verbal agreements with academic libraries close to them the overwhelming requests eminating from public libraries going to academic libraries are routed through the State Library's teletype network operating from the State Library in Hartford.

The academic libraries as a "type" library have been quick to recognize the implications and advantages of an organized acquisition program, storage of little used and last copy material as well as the need for more sophisticated retrieval practices. At the present time there is a lack of coordination within the state owned institutions. The desirability of some state guidelines for all types of academic libraries would do much to promote greater effectiveness in a long range program.

Academic libraries play a very important role in Target '76 long range programming. The willingness of academic libraries to support improved library services to the residents of the State has allowed the projection of plans that can only add to greater availability and accessibility of needed materials.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
A Position Paper

The Connecticut School Library Association, the professional organization of school library-teachers in Connecticut, came into being on March 18th, 1933. Since then it has fostered a policy of close relationship with all educational bodies. Members have held offices and worked on committees of the Connecticut Library Association, New England School Library Association, American Association of School Librarians (ALA),Connecticut Education Association, and many other professional organizations.

The number of school libraries has increased in the state to slightly over 700, today. In 1970 there were 505 certified school library-teachers serving elementary and secondary schools. Although this figure may look large to some, it represents only a small percentage of those needed to serve a student body of 662, 205 pupils. Too many schools still have no school librarians or have "libraries" manned by non-professional personnel.

The school library's primary function is service: service to students and to faculty. Within this function, it has three major roles: (1) to meet the instructional needs of its patrons by supporting the curriculum with print and non-print materials that provide breadth and depth in all areas of study: (2) to promote the skills and joy of reading for information and leisure by having available a variety of materials suitable for a wide-range of reading abilities; and (3) to advance the proper use of the library and its materials through planned programs of teaching and work with individuals on a daily basis.

The CSLA continues its efforts to strengthen the profession in the state of Connecticut and to educate for the need for increased library services and personnel in all schools of the state. Very few schools meet the new national standards for school media programs. CSLA has endorsed these standards and is taking every opportunity, through meetings and demonstration school library programs, to demonstrate the meaning and implications of them for the improvement of educational programs in the schools. Included here, also, are efforts to further coordination and cooperation with public libraries through work with the Connecticut Library Association and interpersonal communications with public librarians. Increasingly, this aspect of librarianship must be a constructive concern of school and public librarians if service to the respective communities is to continue to have public support.

To make coordination and cooperation a reality at the "grass-roots", all librarians must get to know the unique roles and responsibilities of each other. Too often there is great misunderstanding within the profession and fear that one is going to usurp the perogatives of the other. The professional organizations owe it to their membership to provide opportunities of communication and education in order that there can be mutual understanding of, and support for, on another.

Once these lines of communication have been properly established, the boards and other agencies responsible for library service must be informed and made to understand the similarities and uniqueness of the roles and responsibilities of a public library and a school library. The formation of a joint library council, with representation from all concerned agencies and the lay public, is a very necessary aspect of library coordination and cooperation. Only by working together on mutual problems and issues can any progress be realized. The following areas of concern need to be carefully explored and studied by such a council:

1. Areas of responsibility and non-responsibility
2. Duplication: needs for and degree of.
3. Accessibility to facilities and materials: hours and staffing.
4. Legal position of schools: security.
5. Student and classroom needs vs. public use of materials
6. Additional costs: degree of saving and budget responsibility
7. Joint purchasing and processing: advisability of.
8. Responsibility to handicapped and non-English speaking adults.

The above is not intended to be a complete list of concerns and/or issues, but does represent some of the most difficult to receive but, yet, must be resolved if service is the true intent of the libraries involved. The public library has the total public to serve: the school library has a very specific public to serve. Each lies within and without the jurisdiction of the other. Herein lies the sphere of operation in which librarians - public and school - must communicate and educate to ensure the highest degree of understanding by the communities and by the agencies responsible for continued and improved library service to said communities.

A similar type of joint council is equally as necessary when progressing from the local level to the State level of library service, for many of the concerns and/or issues are very similar, but on a larger scale.

CSLA sincerely supports this concerted endeavor by CLA, the State Library, and other professional organizations, to develop a unified state plan of library development. We hope that we may contribute to and be a part of such a plan.

APPENDICES

Part II

A. Criteria for Public Library Construction. Conn. State Library.

B. Summary of Statistics for Public Libraries for Years 1951-70.

C. Delphi Questionnaire Used in Connecticut for Reactions.

D. Map-Information (teletype) Network.

E. Map - State Library Installations.

F. Per Capita Effective Buying Income, 1970.

G. Population Density in Connecticut.

H. Library Systems in Connecticut.

I. State Operated Agencies and Institutions.

J. Membership in Connecticut Union Catalog.

K. Connecticut Population Growth and Projections.

L. Connecticut's Rank in Per Capita Personal Income.
Connecticut's Rank in Per Household Effective Buying Income.

M. 1970-71 Local Tax Rates and Assessment Ratios.

ERRATA:

In the Five-Year Plan for the Connecticut State Library the following pages have been corrected and changed in APPENDIX PART II:

Page A-7
Page A-9
(Map in Connecticut Planning Regions)

Please insert these two pages in your plan and destroy the existing two pages.

NOTE: The change on A-7 is in number 3 and the note concerning the map has been deleted.

The previous map,Page A-9 is outdated and has been superceeded by the one enclosed.

APPENDIX A

CRITERIA FOR CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION GRANTS (TITLE II)

This memorandum is issued to provide information for trustees, librarians, and others applying for funds authorized under P. L. 91-600, Title II for public library building projects.

Purpose of P. L. 91-600 (Library services and Construction Act) is to promote the further extension of public library services to areas without such services or with inadequate services; and to provide Federal assistance in public library services and construction programs without interfering with State and/or local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services.

The policies, plans and regulations for apportioning these funds have been developed on the basis of:

1. An awareness of national developments and professional thinking in the library field.
2. Consideration of the State's local public library building needs.
3. Consideration of other salient factors relating to the public libraries making application for a construction grant, i.e. potential growth, annual operating budgets or local support, collections of books and related materials, number and quality of staff, service to outlying areas, etc.
4. Assisting areas of high poverty incidence, particularly Model Cities areas and urban or metropolitan areas where there are large groups of disadvantaged and culturally deprived not adequately served by existing public library facilities.

DEFINITIONS

In administering the State Plan, the State Library Committee will be guided by the following definitions taken from Federal Regulations governing the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act.

a. PUBLIC LIBRARY means a library that serves free all residents of a community, district, or region without discrimination and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds. The term does not include libraries such as law, medical, school, and academic libraries, which are organized to serve a special clientele or purpose.

b. PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION means the construction of new public library buildings or the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings to be used as public libraries, the initial equipment of any such building, including architect's fees and the cost of acquisition of land.

c. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES means library services which are provided by or on behalf of a public library. The term does not include those library services that are properly the responsibility of the schools.

d. STATE AGENCY OR AGENCY means the state library administrative agency or any other official state agency charged by state law with the extension and development of public library services throughout the State.

e. PROJECT OR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT means a construction project which is eligible for a grant under an approved state plan and which will result in a usable public library facility.

The library requesting federal funds granted to the State must be legally established as a public library according to State law. (Since there are several types of public libraries in Connecticut, any public library eligible to receive state aid for its general purposes is also eligible to be considered for aid for library building construction.)

The local funds for library building projects used to match the Federal aid may be acquired by appropriation, sale of bonds by the municipality, or gift monies from any source for public library construction. Upon filing application the municipality should provide, insofar as possible, a reasonable guarantee that the project is endorsed locally; that local funds might be reasonably expected to be made available to cover the local share as outlined in the budget; and that the local planning committee is authorized to apply for Federal funds for the project.

Financial participation under the State plan shall be available only for those eligible costs for which State or local funds are expended or authorized to be expended under applicable State, Federal, and local laws, rules, regulations and standards.

The library must have a regular source (or sources) of income and must indicate what steps are being taken to assure adequate maintenance and servicing of the new or enlarged library building.

ELIGIBLE LOCAL COSTS to be considered in computing the amount of Federal participation include project costs as listed below and incurred subsequent to the State agency's approval of the project or after such other date as is indicated in the following paragraphs (3) and (5).

(1) Construction of new buildings to be used for public library facilities.
(2) Expansion, remodeling and alteration (as distinguished from maintenance and repair) of existing buildings to be used for public library purposes.
(3) Expenses (other than interest and the carrying charges on bonds) related to the acquisition of land on which there is to be construction of new buildings or expansion of existing buildings which are incurred within three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which the project was approved by the State Agency, if such expenses constitute an actual cost or transfer of public funds in accordance with the usual procedures generally applicable to all State and local agencies and institutions.
(4) Site gradings and improvement of land on which approved facilities are located.
(5) Architectural, engineering, and inspection expenses incurred subsequent to site selection.
(6) Expenses related to the acquisition and installation of initial equipment to be located in a public library facility provided by a construction project, including all necessary building fixtures and utilities, office furniture, and public library equipment such as library shelving and filing equipment, card catalog cabinets, circulation desks, reading tables and study carrels, booklists, elevators, and information retrieval devices (but not books or other library materials).

The amount granted to a library from federal funds by the State Library Committee has in the past been one-fourth (¼) of the total project cost but not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), dependent on the amount of funds available and the number of applications. For this reason, the State Library Committee reserves the right to set a Formula on the size of the grant to be allocated in any one year.

PRIORITIES

Applications will be judged and grants awarded on the basis of the following priorities:

1. A central library service facility which has the potential to provide regional service to an area containing at least 100,000 population.
2. A central library facility for a town with a population of 25,000 or more which is consolidating more than one existing independent library organizations.
3. New construction or addition to an existing library building, which will serve areas without library service.
4. A central or branch library involved in an urban renewal project.
5. Libraries which will serve a population of 10,000 or more.

In all the above instances, priority will be given library construction projects which have not previously received a grant under the program.

CRITERIA
REQUIREMENTS OR CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY

In considering applications for grants for public library construction, the Board will refer first to the priority schedule outlined above. In evaluating individual applications the Board will also apply the following guidelines.

APPLICATIONS - CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES

1. All libraries anticipating a construction program should notify the Division of Library Development at the beginning of their planning.
2. The Division should be requested to review any proposed sites to ascertain if they meet principles for location of public library buildings satisfactory to the State Library Committee.
3. No funds will be granted to a library in a community which has more than one public library until steps have been taken to consolidate under one board the public library services of that community. The Committee reserves the right to define the area of

> the community. An existing library association or its board may continue to administer its private funds and endowments but all public funds, all books all physical facilities, staff, and the administration and supervision of library service to the public shall be the responsibility of and within the jurisdiction of one library board.

To establish eligibility for a grant, certain other conditions or requirements must be met by the local municipality, the public library, and its Board of Trustees, These conditions are as follows:

1. The public library, whether an agency of local government of a privately organized institution with corporate status, must have a regular annual source of operating income from public funds.

2. The library must have a long -range program of needs and development including space, personnel, book collection, etc., for a twenty year period, proving conclusively that the present plant is not such as to permit present and future development of adequate public library services.

3. The building program must be in keeping with the library's service program, as outlined above, i.e., the new building will provide adequate physical facilities for the services which the library will offer for the present and the future.

4. Each library must provide assurances that the building to be constructed or remodeled with federal funds will continue to be devoted to public library purposes for a period of not less than 20 years, unless its use for another purpose is approved by the State Library Committee.

5. The construction should be planned on a strategically located and available site - preferably already acquired at time of application for Federal funds.

6. There should be assurance of the necessary local financing of the total building project on an approximate ratio of local funds 75% - Federal funds 25%. In the event a ceiling is set by the Committee in any given year on the maximum amount of any one grant and the ceiling figure does not constitute as much as 25% of the total cost of a particular building project, the balance for the project must be provided or financed locally.

7. A Connecticut registered architect must be retained. It is strongly recommended that an experienced librarian - building planner, acquainted with library administrative and operating methods, be retained in the early stages of planning in order to provide a written program for the architect prior to design.

8. In compliance with both State and Federal laws public library buildings services and facilities must be accessible to the physically handicapped.

9. Buildings serving as operational headquarters having one or more bookmobiles should have loading and delivery facilities suitable to its role.

10. All sites will be evaluated by the District Engineers' Office for flood hazards.

11. Before final approval is given for a building project, assurances must be

given that the construction work will be undertaken promptly after approval and completed within a reasonable length of time. When beginning of construction is delayed beyond June 30 of the fiscal year in which federal funds are granted, a written request for continuation of the grant and a revised construction schedule must be made to the State Library Committee.

12. Inventories and records are required to be kept of all items of equipment and furnishings. The municipality is responsible for providing the Division of Library Development sufficient information on an annual basis for determination of whether such facilities, furnishings and/or equipment continue to be used for public library purposes. Whenever public library facilities or items of equipment or land, each initially costing $100 or more, in which cost the Federal government has participated, are sold or no longer used for the purpose authorized by Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act the Federal government shall be credited with its proportional share of the value of such facilities, equipment or land.

13. A set of preliminary architectural drawings shall be filed with the Division of Library Development with the initial application for Federal funds, enabling a determination of space formulae and arrangement based on the prepared Building Programs.

14. An application form should be submitted as soon as the information is complete. A deadline will be established each year to permit proper review and processing of all applications.

15. A construction contract with the local building contractor must be entered into within one (1) year after the State Library's approval of the project.

16. A construction contract with the local building contractor must conform to federal requirements as to working conditions, wages, and fair labor practices.

17. Completion of a contract with the State Library Committee which permits state supervision of the locally administered project and an on-site federal audit of combined local and federal expenditures.

18. All building plans must be prepared by a qualified architect.

19. In additions to, or remodeling of existing buildings, a Connecticut registered engineer must certify that the building is structurally sound and give an evaluation of any fire or safety hazards. All repair work is excluded from grant computation.

20. Applicants must sign "Assurance of Compliance" with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Regulation under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (HEW 441).

21. Negotiation of an Agreement between the State Library Committee and the local building committee providing for adherence by the local municipal authorities to all related and Federal and/or State Regulations herein outlined, acceptance of State Agency supervision of the locally administered project and the 100% State and Federal audit of combined local and Federal expenditures.

22. Library to serve local residents free of charge.

SPECIFIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS

Sec. 11-1-21 Personal comfort

A principal public library building shall meet the recommendations for lighting, heating, air-conditioning and acoustics issued by one or more of the following associations as may be appropriate: Acoustical Society of America; American Institute of Architects; American Library Association; American National Standards Institute; American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; Illuminating Engineering Society.

Sec. 11-1-22 Non-public areas

The building shall make provision for staff quarters and work and storage space.

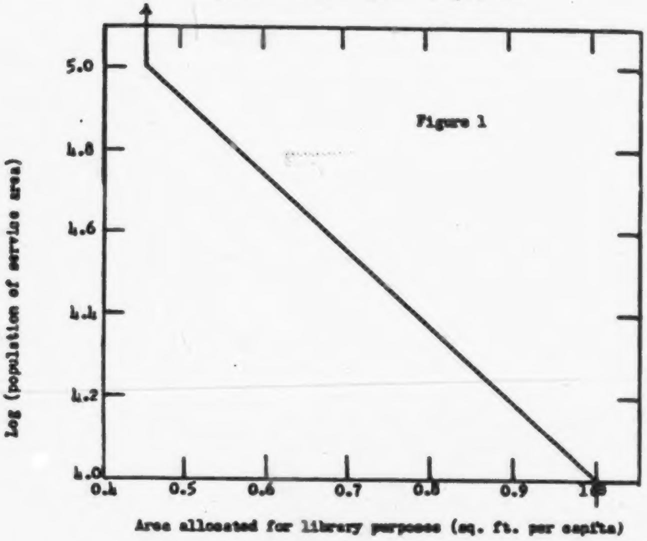
Sec. 11-1-23 Anticipatory planning

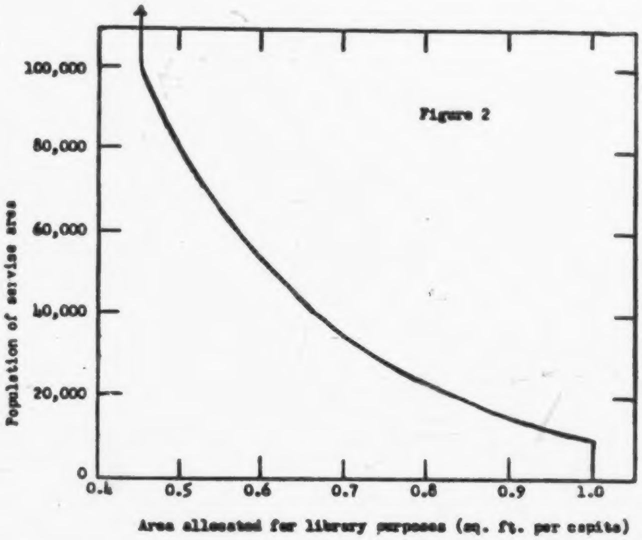
In the planning of a new building or major remodeling, provision shall be made for future expansion of service and community growth.

Sec. 11-1-24 Building area

New or remodeled buildings shall contain not less than the number of square feet indicated below allocated specifically for library purposes:

(a) For libraries serving a population under 10,000 - one square foot per capita.
(b) For libraries serving a population between 10,000 and 100,000 the figure for square feet per capita shall be obtained from either Figure 1 or Figure 2 (which are fully equivalent).
(c) For libraries serving a population over 100,000 - 0.45 square foot per capita.





Sec. 11 - 1 - 25 Auxiliary areas

General meeting rooms, museums, auditoriums, garages, etc., if within the library building shall require space additional to the minimum requirements set forth in these regulations.

Sec. 11-1-26

There shall be a ground-level or ramp entrance, supplemented by an elevator if necessary, providing access to reading areas by the physically handicapped.

PROCEDURE OF FILING APPLICATIONS

1. Municipalities planning public library construction within the fiscal year will be invited to submit to the Division of Library Development a written Intent-to-Apply for funds.

2. Municipalities planning public library construction within the current fiscal year and having a reasonable assurance of local financial support, are requested to complete and file formal Applications with the Division of Library Development.

3. Form A - Project Notification and Review System - is filed with the Office of State Planning and the appropriate regional office.

NOTE: See map, appendix I

4. The Division of Library Development staff will review each application and recommend to the State Librarian grant awards for consideration by the State Library Committee.

5. Thereafter the State Library Committee will announce a tentative award of grant with the final approval dependent upon the availability of local funds to match the grant and complete the construction project.

6. Period reserved for submitting written requests for Fair Hearing.

7. Communities having received tentative approval present final assurance of availability of necessary local funds.

8. Project prepared for Washington for final approval.

9. Notification of final approval forwarded to municipality when received.

10. Municipalities solicit approval of the Division of Library Development on Drawings and Specifications prior to finalization and local bidding procedures.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF TITLE II, P.L. 91-600

In general, Federal loans made to local municipalities under other programs may qualify as local matching funds but Federal grants do not qualify. Municipalities receiving any Federal assistance for public library service from other than the LSCA program must note same on the application complete with the legislative citation for the Federal grant or loan program.

Demolition may be figured as a legitimate part of construction costs if necessary to the public library building program provided that said demolition project has been subject to all above regulations, i.e.,Federal wages, contract clauses, etc., and complies with the Eligible costs conditions cited above.

Payments to applicants approved for grants will necessarily be made on a predetermined but necessarily open schedule since payments of Federal construction funds to states are made on a reimbursement basis depending upon completion of various phases of the approved construction project.

Throughout the life of the construction an authorized representative of the Division of Library Development will periodically visit the site to interview workers, clerk of the works, etc. and examine records to assure compliance with pertinent regulations.

A construction time schedule must be submitted to the Division of Library Development.

Federal funds will be paid to the applicant in three installments: Two installments, one upon completion of 50% of the building project and one upon 100% completion. 10% of the total grant will be withheld from the final payment pending completion of an audit. An architect's statement of percentage of work completed will be required for the first two payments.

PROCEDURE FOR HEARING

When any application for funds under the plan for library construction is denied, a written notice shall be sent to the applicant stating reason for refusal and advising the applicant that a hearing may be had upon written request made within ten days to the State Library Committee.

The hearing shall be held within fifteen days of the date of the request at a reasonable time in the State Library. The hearing shall be held before the State Library Committee, or such member or members of the staff as the State Library Committee designates.

A stenographer shall be present at all hearings and shall record all statements, comments, and decisions in a transcription that shall become part of the application record.

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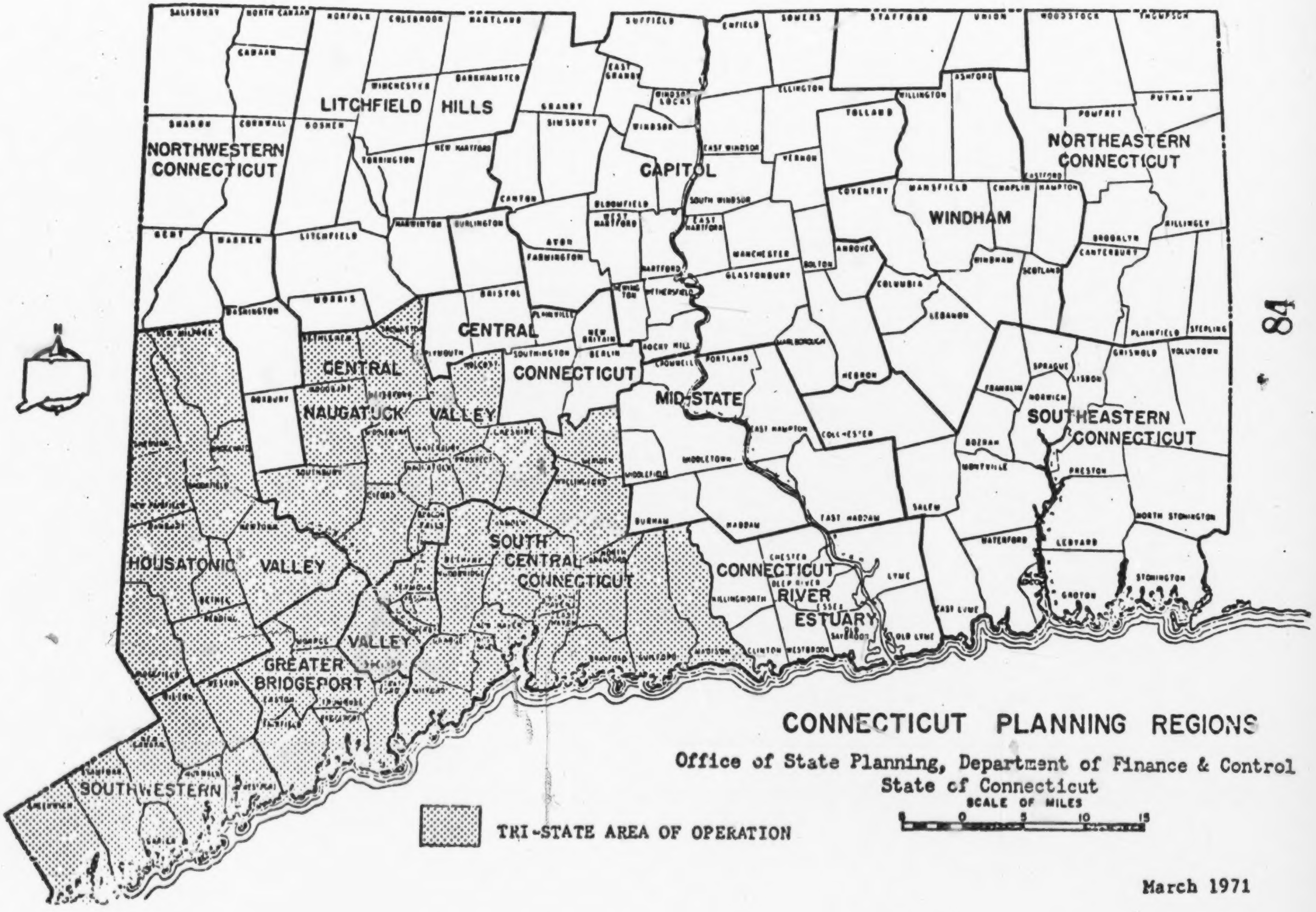
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NORTHWESTERN CONNECTICUT
LITCHFIELD HILLS
CAPITOL
NORTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT
WINDHAM
CENTRAL NAUGATUCK VALLEY
CENTRAL CONNECTICUT
MID-STATE
SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT
HOUSATONIC VALLEY
SOUTH CENTRAL CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT RIVER ESTUARY
VALLEY
GREATER BRIDGEPORT
SOUTHWESTERN
SALISBURY
NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
CANAAN
SHARON
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
GRANBY
SIMSBURY
EAST GRANBY
WINDSOR LOCKS
WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
TOLLAND
WILLINGTON
ASHFORD
POMFRET
PUTNAM
TORRINGTON
NEW HARTFORD
EAST WINDSOR
VERNON
EASTFORD
CANTON
SOUTH WINDSOR
COVENTRY
MANSFIELD
CHAPLIN
HAMPTON
KILLINGLY
KENT
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
HARWINTON
BURLINGTON
AVON
FARMINGTON
BLOOMFIELD
WEST HARTFORD
EAST HARTFORD
MANCHESTER
BOLTON
ANDOVER
BROOKLYN
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HARTFORD
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WASHINGTON
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BRISTOL
PLAINVILLE
NEWINGTON
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LEBANON
PLAINFIELD
STERLING
NEW BRITAIN
ROCKY HILL
MARLBOROUGH
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTOWN
SOUTHINGTON
BERLIN
CROMWELL
PORTLAND
HEBRON
SPRAGUE
LISBON
FRANKLIN
NORWICH
EAST HAMPTON
COLCHESTER
BOZRAH
MIDDLETOWN
MONTVILLE
PRESTON
MIDDLEFIELD
HADDAM
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
DURHAM
NORTH STONINGTON
WATERFORD
LEDYARD
CHESTER
DEEP RIVER
LYME
KILLINGWORTH
ESSEX
GROTON
STONINGTON
EAST LYME
CLINTON
WESTBROOK
OLD SAYBROOK
OLD LYME
MADISON
GUILFORD
BRANFORD
WOLCOTT
CHESHIRE
SOUTHBURY
ROXBURY
BETHLEHEM
PLYMOUTH
WATERTOWN
THOMASTON
WALLINGFORD
NEWTOWN
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
BETHANY
WOODBRIDGE
HAMDEN
NORTH HAVEN
NEW HAVEN
BETHEL
REDDING
MONROE
TRUMBULL
EASTON
FAIRFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
WESTON
WILTON
NEW CANAAN
GREENWICH
STAMFORD
DARIEN
NORWALK

▨ TRI-STATE AREA OF OPERATION

CONNECTICUT PLANNING REGIONS

Office of State Planning, Department of Finance & Control
State of Connecticut

SCALE OF MILES
5 0 5 10 15

March 1971

B

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY
HARTFORD

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR YEARS 1951-1970 INC.

YEAR	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES IN STATE	VOLUMES TOTAL	VOLUMES PER CAP	CIRCULATION TOTAL	CIRCULATION PER CAP	INCOME TOTAL	INCOME FROM TOWN	OPERATING EXPENDITURES TOTAL	OPERATING EXPENDITURES PER CAP	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAP
1951	197	*177 3,966,144	1.9	*177 8,781,884	4.3	*170 $2,624.413.02	*166 $2,159,711.52	*170 $2,575,701.15	$1.26	*170 $2,657,069.88	$1.29
1952	199	*162 3,865,751	1.8	*191 9,320,747	4.4	*183 2,964,236.45	*176 2,395,734.70	*184 2,800,646.11	1.33	*184 2,945,807.36	1.40
1953	198	*163 4,044,501	1.9	*185 9,394,397	4.3	*183 3,182,570.06	*176 2,607,341.72	*183 3,034,528.77	1.40	*183 3,175,576.61	1.46
1954	198	*166 4,160,890	1.9	*188 10,091,485	4.6	*183 3,513,916.05	*176 2,517,571.99	*183 3,333,930.41	1.50	*183 3,485,768.08	1.55
1955	198	*175 4,305,270	1.9	*184 10,702,982	4.7	*182 3,813,169.51	*175 3,047,615.77	*182 3,554,752.90	1.55	*182 3,842,524.10	1.67
1956	199	*182 4,527,883	1.9	*184 11,891,336	5.1	*184 4,111,118.91	*178 3,290,747.43	*185 3,816,995.48	1.63	*185 4,051,835.27	1.73
1957	199	*181 4,634,113	1.9	*185 11,247,198	4.7	*182 4,404,110.76	*178 3,620,060.11	*182 4,114,186.31	1.72	*182 4,329,859.14	1.81
1958	202	*188 4,879,113	2.0	*190 12,220,149	5.0	*187 4,905,778.28	*183 3,974,660.45	*188 4,654,519.27	1.90	*188 4,842,947.51	1.97
1959	203	*185 4,925,941	2.0	*192 13,499,299	5.4	*186 5,378,126.58	*184 4,324,801.77	*187 4,993,717.55	2.00	*187 5,336,322.55	2.14
1960	202	*192 5,174,670	2.0	*191 14,236,106	5.6	*188 5,828,892.13	*186 4,831,868.26	*189 5,557,674.69	2.19	*189 5,750,486.25	2.27
1961	204	*194 5,452,716	2.1	*201 14,633,719	5.6	*191 6,678,210.11	*190 5,227,779.27	*191 6,006,495.91	2.31	*191 6,282,624.83	2.41
1962	204	*192 5,548,398	2.1	*196 14,643,966	5.5	*192 7,035,024.40	*189 5,672,689.06	*192 6,580,927.69	2.47	*192 6,985,860.28	2.62
1963	204	*195 5,812,534	2.1	*197 15,656,913	5.8	*192 7,343,107.58	*190 5,818,982.31	*192 6,798,124.50	2.51	*192 7,895,127.59	2.91
1964	204	*192 5,956,634	2.1	*197 15,523,685	5.6	*193 8,402,804.85	*191 6,843,317.34	*193 7,918,361.78	2.86	*193 8,193,637.53	2.96
1965	204	*193 6,165,960	2.2	*195 15,617,040	5.5	*190 9,489,548.02	*189 7,464,900.00	*190 8,369,623.77	2.96	*190 8,963,661.82	3.17
1966	205	*192 6,384,110	2.2	*196 15,530,336	5.4	*192 10,153,863.59	*192 7,960,935.36	*192 9,299,479.88	3.24	*192 9,862,809.10	3.43
1967	205	*192 6,668,827	2.3	*194 15,184,573	5.2	*192 10,308,344.18	*191 8,446,866.33	*192 9,978,352.09	3.41	*192 10,848,900.42	3.70
1968	205	*190 6,879,079	2.3	*194 15,014,283	5.1	*189 11,023,022.29	*187 8,991,830.76	*189 10,670,143.68	3.60	*189 11,086,034.53	3.74
1969	205	*191 7,117,265	2.4	*198 14,726,910	4.9	*192 13,549,087.75	*190 10,602,412.93	*192 12,347,999.81	4.09	*192 13,466,832.17	4.46
1970	204	*192 7,572,516	2.5	*196 15,036,428	5.0	*190 14,509,192.41	*189 11.794.792.63	*190 13.710,428.65	4.52	*190 14,496,310.51	4.78

* Number of Libraries reporting on specific items.

Source: PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICAL REPORTS

NOTE: All per capita computations based on estimated populations for the specific years, except that data for 1960 and 1970, only, are based on official census data for those years.

Monica L. Klett - August 25, 1971
Connecticut State Library - Business Office

C-1

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

This is an attempt to gather opinions, primarily of librarians, trustees, and others interested in libraries, about what changes will occur in library service. Any significant consensus may be very useful in the development and evaluation of long range plans now in preparation by Target 76, and by the State Library as required for use of LSCA funds.

PLEASE INDICATE BY MARKING YOUR OPINION IN TWO SQUARES AFTER EACH STATEMENT:

1) One square indicating when you think the event will take place;

2) the other indicating the effect on library service if it were to happen (even if you X the "never" column).

	WHEN					VALUE TO SERVICE					
	1971-75	1976-80	1981-90	Later	Never	Great Improvement	Improvement	No effect	Regressive	Very Regressive	Catastrophic
1. Academic libraries in Connecticut, private and State-supported, will organize themselves for the purpose of sharing (interchanging) their acquisitions, collections, and services.											
2. The financial situation (budgets) of Connecticut's public libraries will be substantially improved.											
3. Public libraries will become social agency information units providing less and less educational ("book") information.											
4. Automation equipment providing information service to the patron at his home or office will make public library outlets as places to go less and less necessary, thereby reducing the number of libraries or branches.											
5. The majority of public libraries in Connecticut will operate without library boards.											
6. Libraries will give or sell fiction to patrons because it will be less expensive than cataloguing, circulating, and housing it.											
7. All library resources (college, public, school, special) within a community, area or region in Connecticut will be controlled by a common library authority of such district.											
8. Academic library resources in Connecticut, now estimated at ten million volumes, will increase to twenty million.											
9. Connecticut residents will be able to use any public library in the State without paying a fee.											
10. The problems of managing libraries in the future - financing, non-print materials, automated equipment, subject specialization - will require libraries to employ more lay people, non-librarians, such as auditors, finance experts and educational consultants in place of professional librarians.											
11. Public will demand libraries be open for a greater number of hours, including Sunday.											
12. Public libraries in Connecticut will be financed entirely by the State.											

PLEASE INDICATE BY MARKING YOUR OPINION IN TWO SQUARES AFTER EACH STATEMENT:

1) One square indicating when you think the event will take place;

2) the other indicating the effect on library service if it were to happen (even if you X the "never" column).

	WHEN					VALUE TO SERVICE					
	1971-75	1976-80	1981-90	Later	Never	Great Improvement	Improvement	No effect	Regressive	Very Regressive	Catastrophic
13. Privately-supported colleges and universities in Connecticut will receive substantial funds from the State to operate their libraries.											
14. A majority of public libraries in Connecticut will be located in school buildings, functioning as dual-purpose, public-school libraries.											
15. Lack of public transportation, parking, and low reading interest will decrease use of central library buildings in large cities causing them to be closed.											
16. The number of local public libraries (administrative units) in Connecticut will be reduced from the present 205 to 15 regional units.											
17. Automation will provide information retrieval service directly to the patron more adequately than reference librarians.											
18. Public libraries in Connecticut will be administered by a state-wide library board or authority.											
19. Libraries in Connecticut will have their materials processed by a common agency serving the State, or a multi-state region, or the nation.											
20. Private or public community information agencies will replace many public libraries, particularly small libraries.											
21. School and academic libraries will continue to expand and satisfy the needs of children and students, special libraries and other private information services will satisfy the needs of most adults, making public libraries useless and unnecessary.											
22. Inaccessibility of downtown or out-of-neighborhood shopping centers will require more neighborhood libraries.											
23. Future automation equipment for locating and transferring information will make it unnecessary to have more than one central library reference service in the State.											
24. Substantial portions of the collections of Connecticut's large public libraries will be housed in a common storage facility to reduce costs.											
25. Population growth, rising educational enrollment, and easy access by automation to previously remote sources of information, will substantially increase the demands made upon small public libraries.											

Questions collected from Target 76 members
and compiled by:

Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

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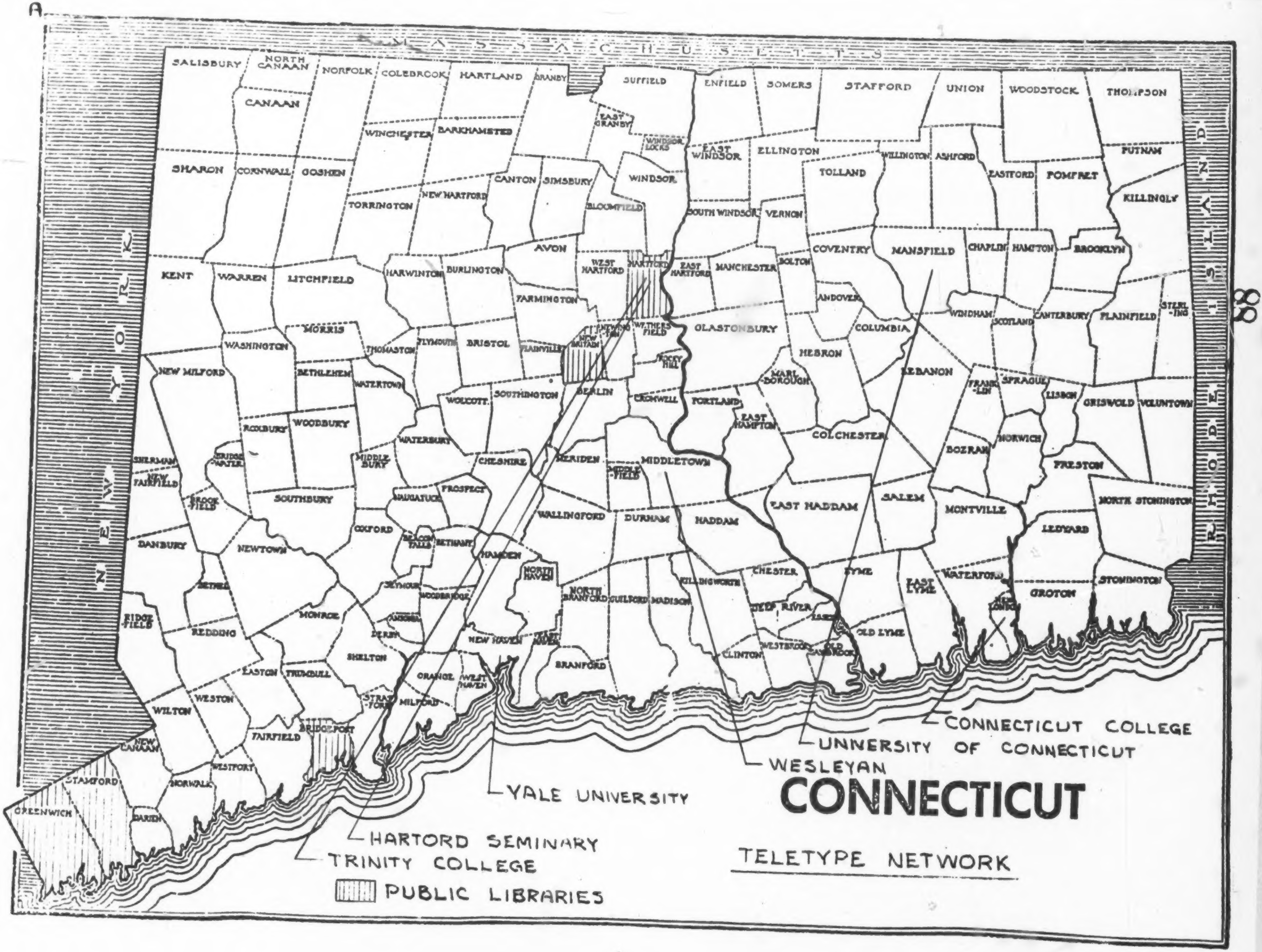
MASSACHUSETTS
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RHODE ISLAND
SALISBURY
NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
GRANBY
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
CANAAN
EAST GRANBY
WINDSOR LOCKS
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
EAST WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
WILLINGTON
ASHFORD
PUTNAM
SHARON
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
CANTON
SIMSBURY
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TOLLAND
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POMFRET
TORRINGTON
NEW HARTFORD
BLOOMFIELD
SOUTH WINDSOR
VERNON
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AVON
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MANSFIELD
CHAPLIN
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BROOKLYN
KENT
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
HARWINTON
BURLINGTON
FARMINGTON
ANDOVER
WINDHAM
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CANTERBURY
PLAINFIELD
STERLING
MORRIS
WASHINGTON
THOMASTON
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
PLAINVILLE
NEWINGTON
WETHERSFIELD
NEW BRITAIN
GLASTONBURY
COLUMBIA
HEBRON
ROCKY HILL
MARLBOROUGH
LEBANON
NEW MILFORD
BETHLEHEM
WATERTOWN
WOLCOTT
SOUTHINGTON
BERLIN
CROMWELL
PORTLAND
EAST HAMPTON
FRANKLIN
SPRAGUE
LISBON
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTOWN
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
WATERBURY
CHESHIRE
MERIDEN
MIDDLEFIELD
MIDDLETOWN
COLCHESTER
BOZRAH
NORWICH
PRESTON
SHERMAN
BRIDGEWATER
NEW FAIRFIELD
MIDDLEBURY
BROOKFIELD
SOUTHBURY
NAUGATUCK
PROSPECT
WALLINGFORD
DURHAM
HADDAM
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
MONTVILLE
LEDYARD
NORTH STONINGTON
DANBURY
NEWTOWN
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
BETHANY
HAMDEN
NORTH HAVEN
NORTH BRANFORD
GUILFORD
MADISON
KILLINGWORTH
CHESTER
LYME
EAST LYME
WATERFORD
GROTON
STONINGTON
BETHEL
SEYMOUR
WOODBRIDGE
DEEP RIVER
ESSEX
NEW LONDON
RIDGEFIELD
REDDING
MONROE
ANSONIA
DERBY
NEW HAVEN
EAST HAVEN
BRANFORD
CLINTON
WESTBROOK
OLD SAYBROOK
OLD LYME
EASTON
TRUMBULL
SHELTON
ORANGE
WEST HAVEN
WILTON
WESTON
STRATFORD
MILFORD
FAIRFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
NEW CANAAN
WESTPORT
STAMFORD
NORWALK
GREENWICH
DARIEN
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
WESLEYAN
YALE UNIVERSITY
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CONNECTICUT

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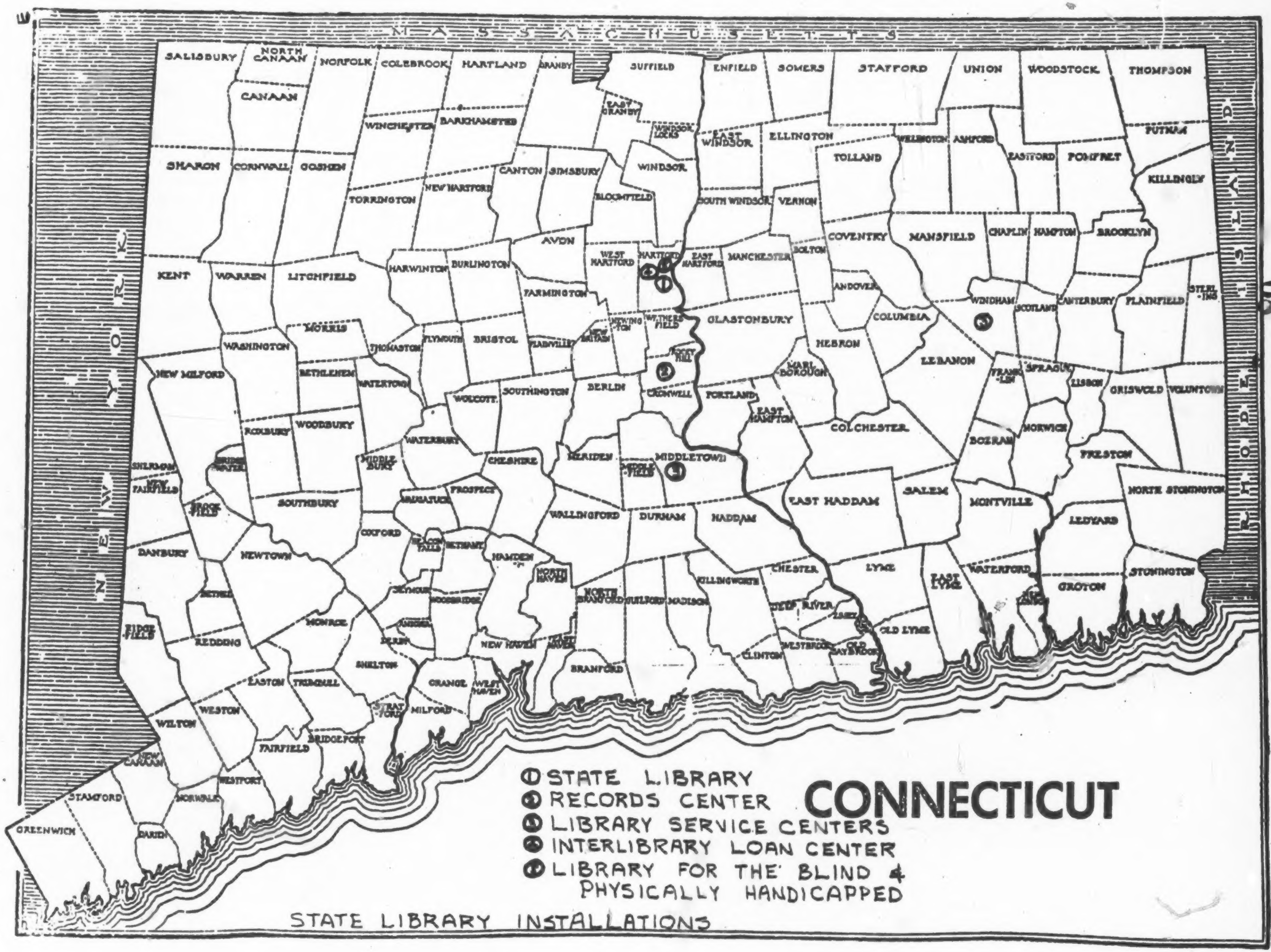

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CONNECTICUT

STATE LIBRARY INSTALLATIONS

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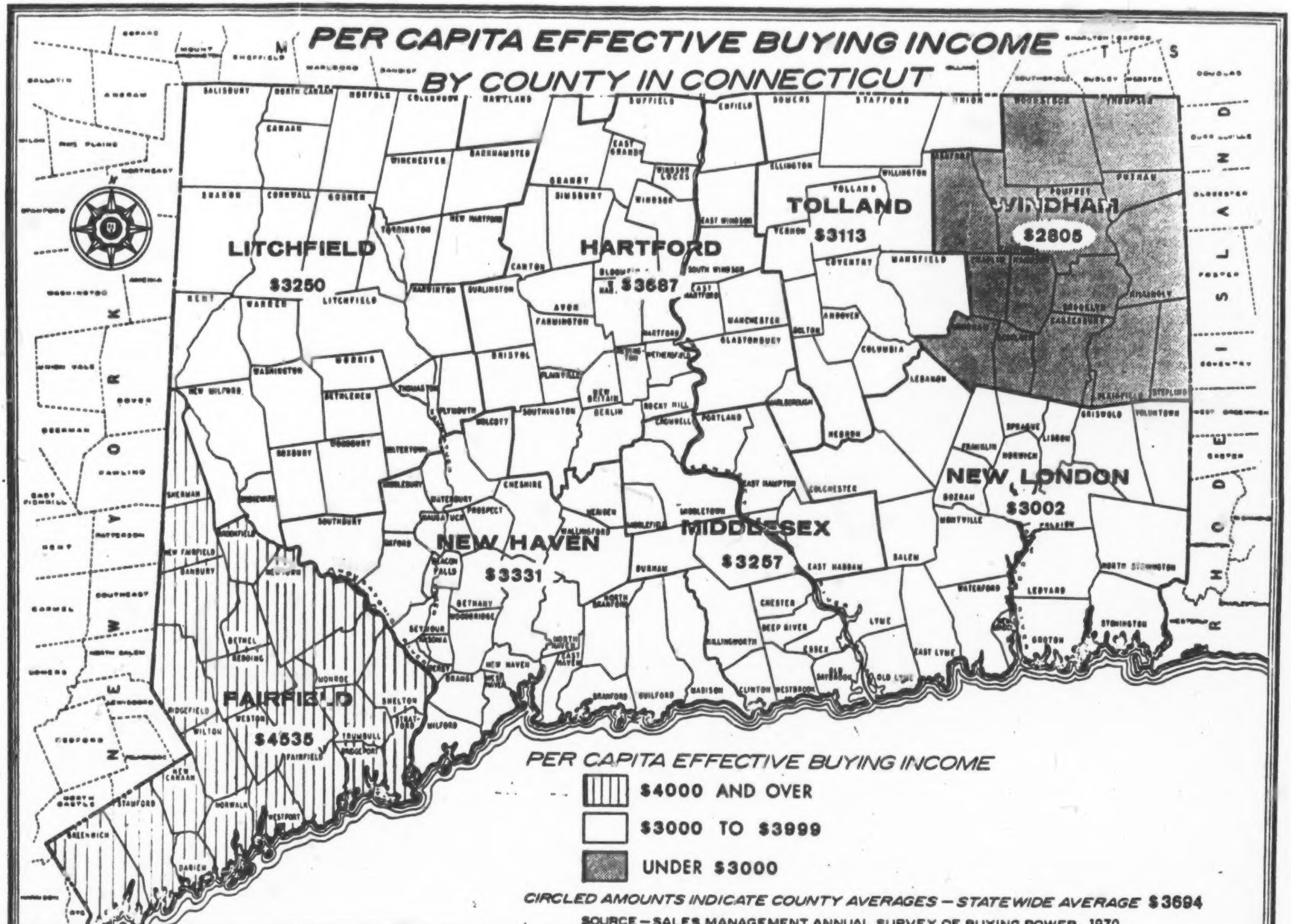
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MIDDLESEX
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NEW LONDON
$3002

PER CAPITA EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME
BY COUNTY IN CONNECTICUT

PER CAPITA EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

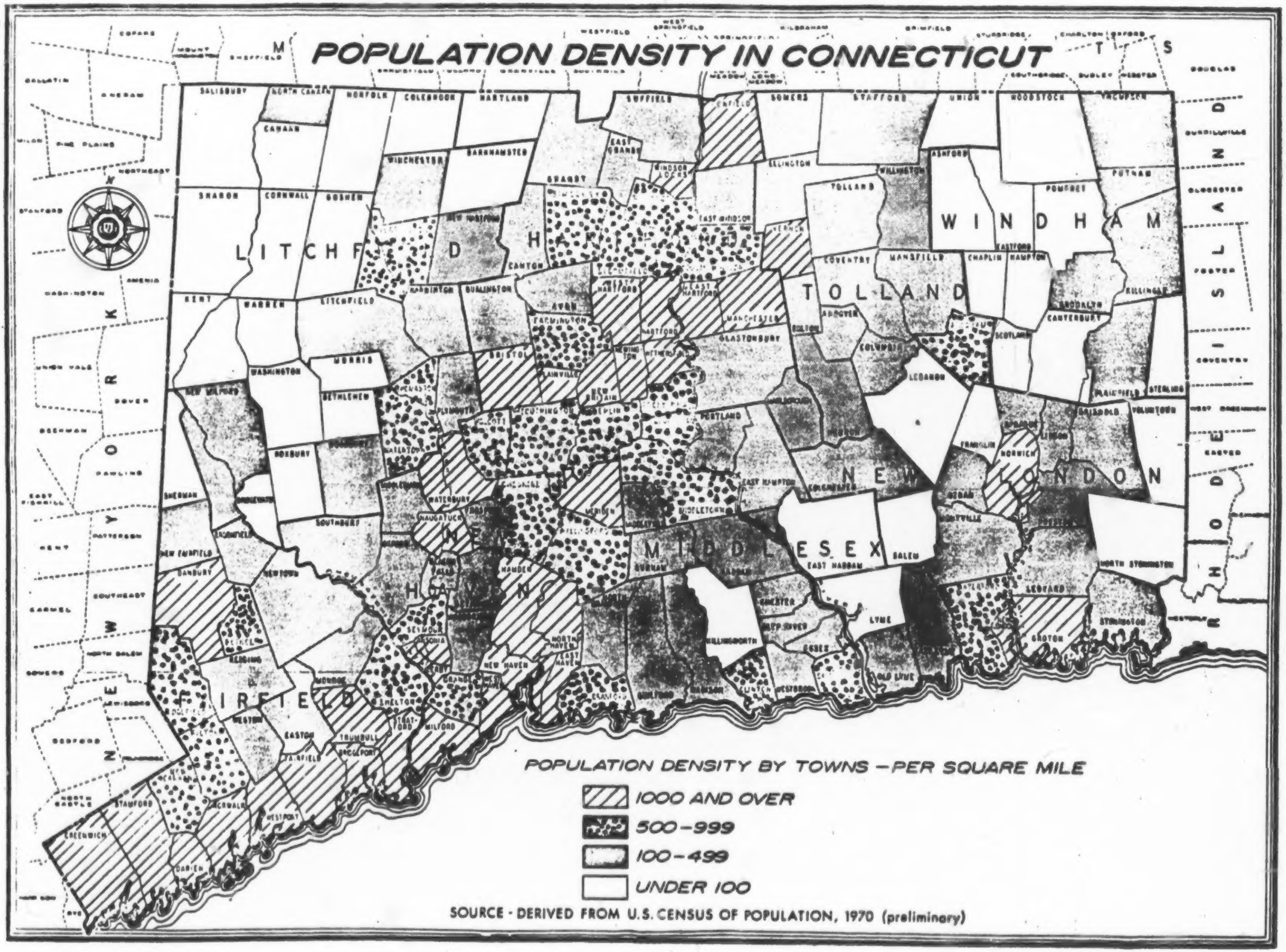
- ▥ $4000 AND OVER
- □ $3000 TO $3999
- ▨ UNDER $3000

CIRCLED AMOUNTS INDICATE COUNTY AVERAGES – STATEWIDE AVERAGE $3694

SOURCE – SALES MANAGEMENT ANNUAL SURVEY OF BUYING POWER, 1970

G

POPULATION DENSITY IN CONNECTICUT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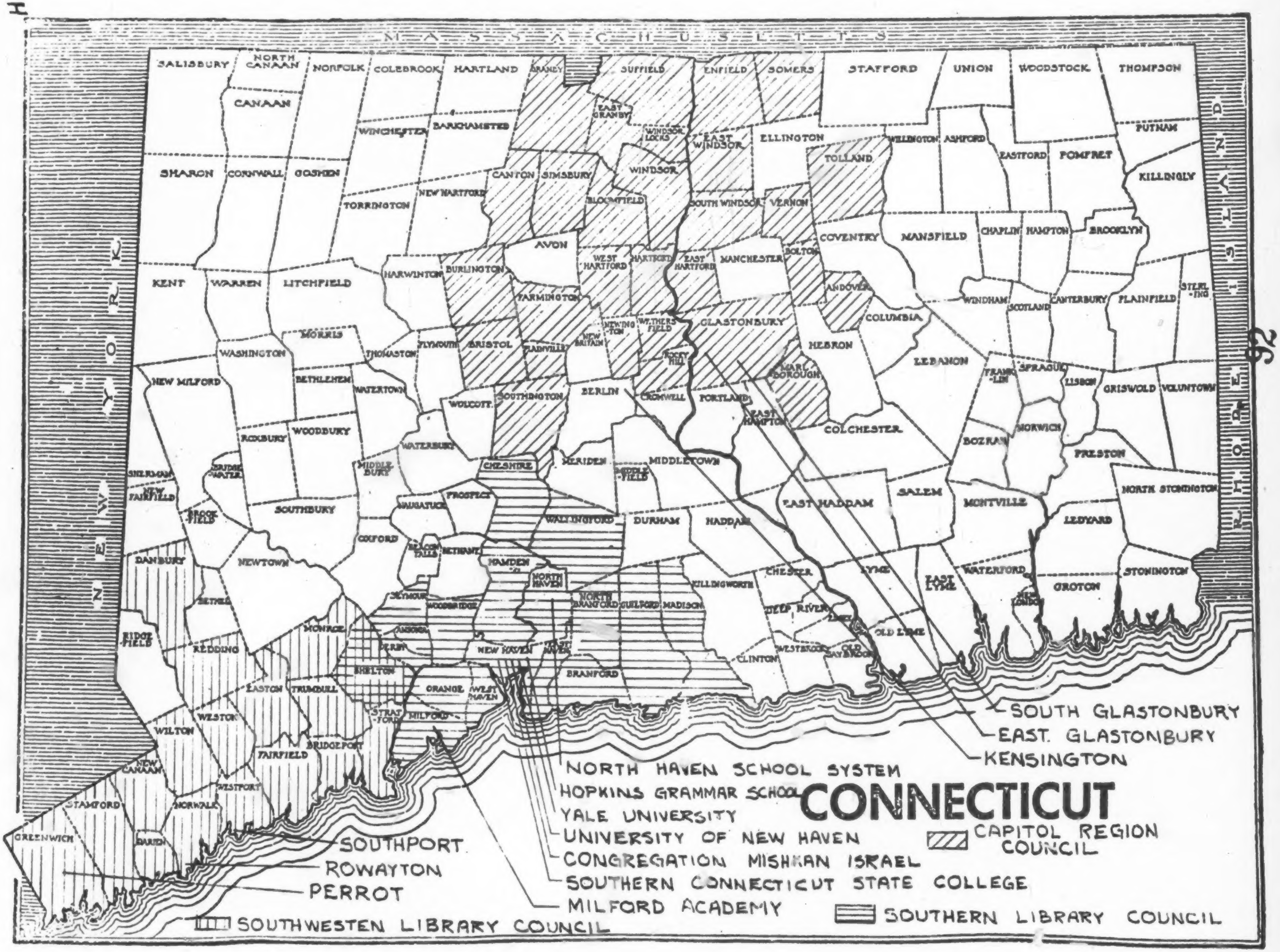
NEW LONDON

POPULATION DENSITY BY TOWNS – PER SQUARE MILE

- ▨ 1000 AND OVER
- ▩ 500–999
- ▒ 100–499
- ☐ UNDER 100

SOURCE - DERIVED FROM U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1970 (preliminary)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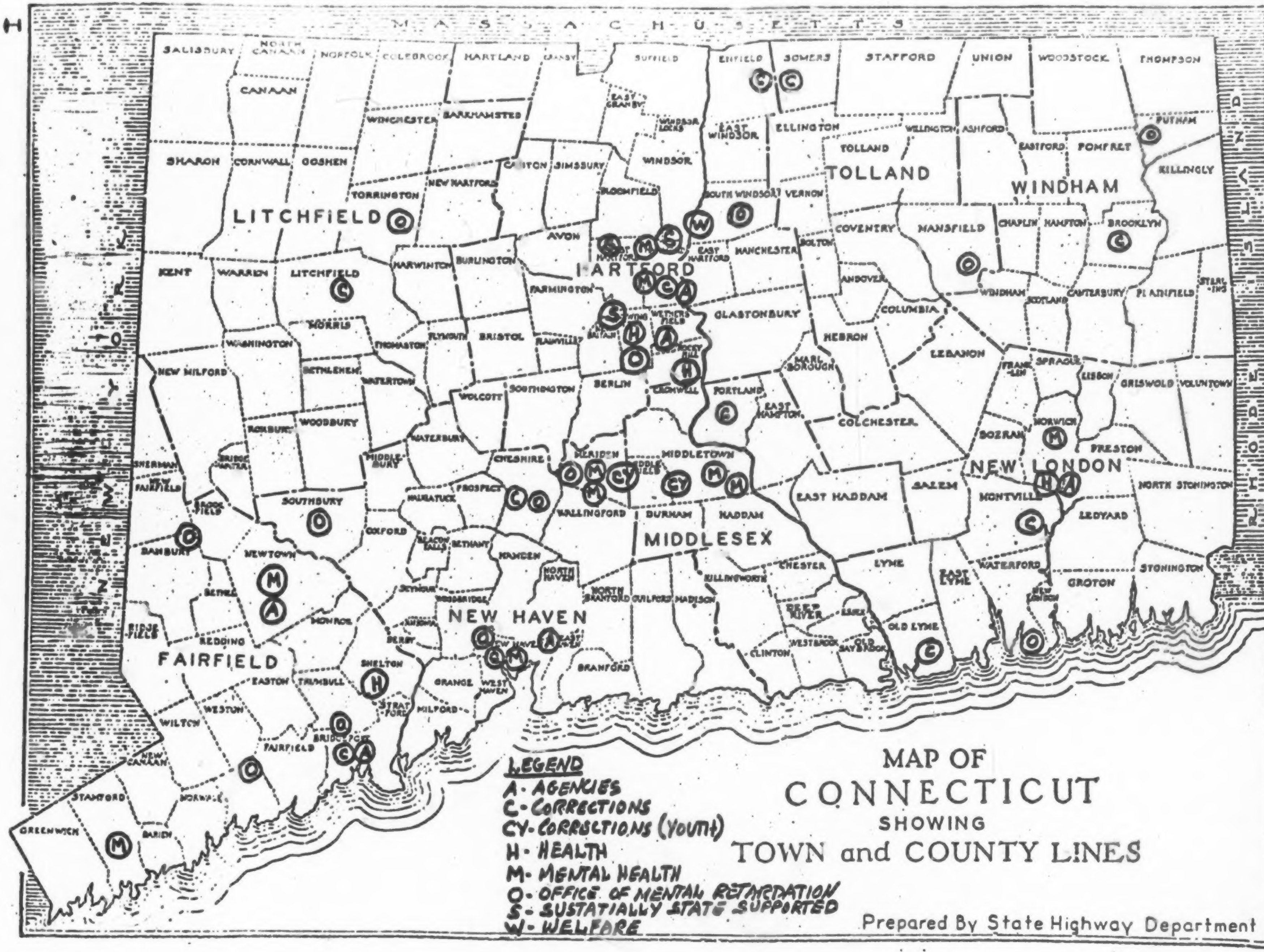
STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS (1972)

H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FAIRFIELD
NEW CANAAN
STAMFORD
NORWALK
DARIEN
GREENWICH
LEGEND
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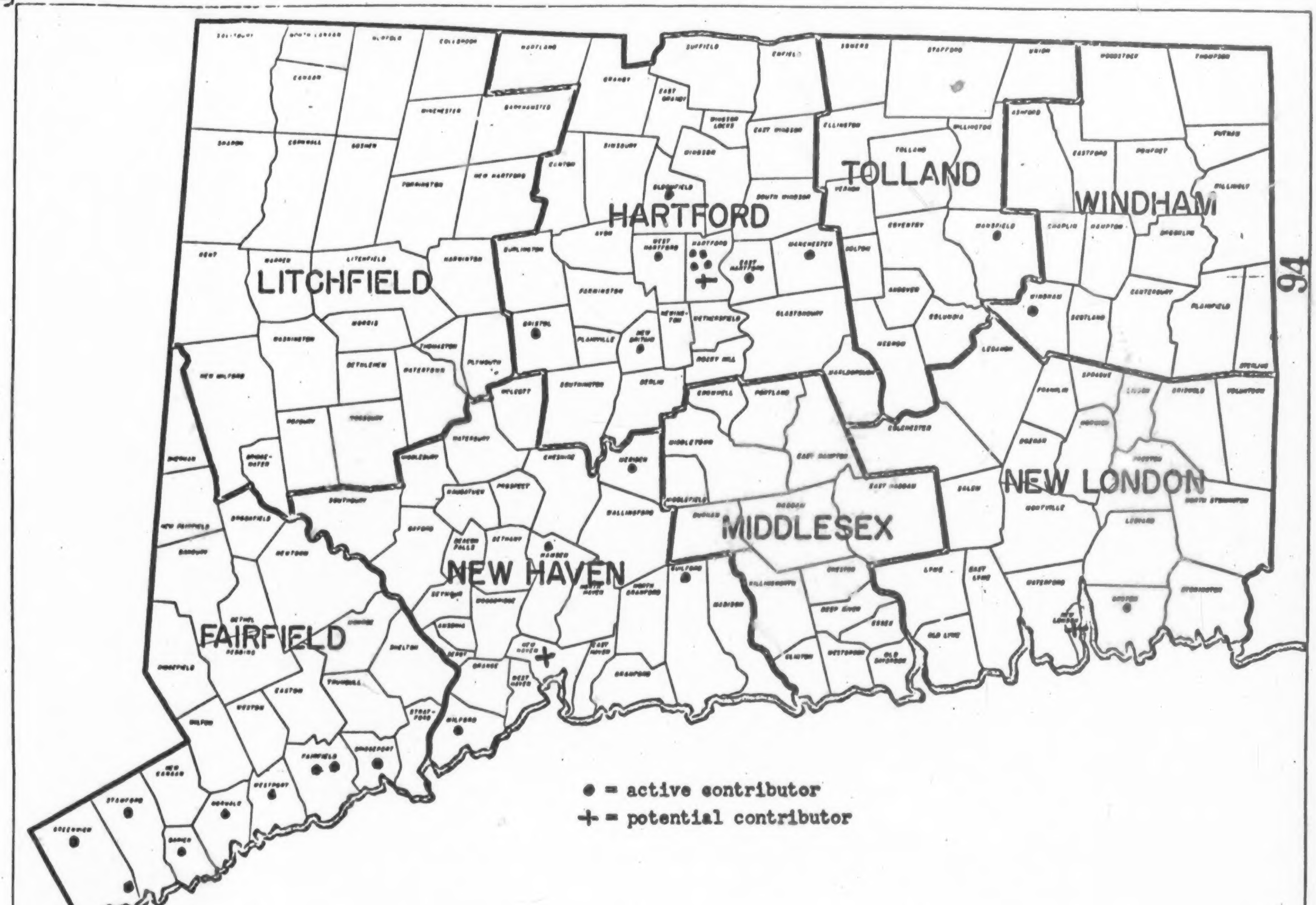
C - CORRECTIONS
CY - CORRECTIONS (YOUTH)
H - HEALTH
M - MENTAL HEALTH
O - OFFICE OF MENTAL RETARDATION
S - SUSTATIALLY STATE SUPPORTED
W - WELFARE

MAP OF
CONNECTICUT
SHOWING
TOWN and COUNTY LINES

Prepared By State Highway Department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CONNECTICUT UNION CATALOG

K

CONNECTICUT SHOWS MODERATE POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 1960 AND 1970

Connecticut showed a moderate population growth of 19.6 percent between 1960 and 1970, considerably less than the 26.3 rate of increase registered between 1950 and 1960. Numerically, the state added some 453,000 to its population during the past 10 years, compared with a gain of 528,000 from 1950 to 1960. In terms of absolute growth, Connecticut ranked 2nd among the New England States and 4th in the Northeast during the 1960-1970 interval. The state ranks 24th in population in the United States with 1.51 percent of the nation's total.

Approximately 69 percent of Connecticut's population is under 45 years of age, with 34 percent between 20 and 44. The 45-64 age group accounts for 22 percent, with 9 percent being 65 years of age and over.

Connecticut ranks fourth nationally in population density, having an average of 622.5 inhabitants per square mile.

About 75 percent of Connecticut's population is contained in 50 of its 169 towns on only 27.6 percent of the total land area. The density of these 50 towns is 1,693.1 persons per square mile, while the remaining 119 towns have a density of 214.3 persons per square mile.

Population projections have been prepared by several organizations, both private and public. An economic study prepared for the Connecticut Development Commission by Booz, Allen and Hamilton estimates a 1975 population of 3,400,000, while the Census Bureau forecasts an increase to 3,397,000 by 1975. The Office of State Planning, formerly the Connecticut Interregional Planning Program, projected Connecticut's 1980 population at 3,724,600. By the year 2000, total population is likely to exceed 5,000,000 resulting in an average density of over 1,000 persons per square mile.

POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS

	Connecticut (thousands)	New England (thousands)	United States (thousands)	Conn. as % of New England	Conn. as % of United States
1900	908	5,592	76,212	16.2	1.19
1910	1,115	6,553	92,228	17.0	1.21
1920	1,381	7,401	106,022	18.7	1.30
1930	1,607	8,166	123,203	19.7	1.30
1940	1,709	8,437	132,165	20.3	1.29
1950	2,007	9,314	151,326	21.5	1.33
1960	2,535	10,509	179,323	24.1	1.41
1970	3,032	11,936	204,766	25.4	1.51
1975	3,397	12,471	222,802	27.2	1.52
1980	3,725	13,416	242,307	27.8	1.54

Sources: U.S. Census of Population; 1975 & 1980 data, Bureau of the Census, "Revised Projections of the Population of States"; and the Office of State Planning, formerly the Connecticut Interregional Planning Program

L

CONNECTICUT'S RANK IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1940, 1946, 1950-1969[1]

Year	Rank	Amount
1969	First	$4,595(r)
1968	First	4,303(r)
1967	First	4,022(r)
1966	First	3,709
1965	First	3,448
1964	Second	3,239
1963	Second	3,113
1962	Second	3,038
1961	Second	2,889
1960	Third	2,806
1959	Third	2,695
1958	Second	2,642
1957	First	2,712
1956	Second	2,603
1955	Third	2,414
1954	Third	2,296
1953	Third	2,346
1952	Third	2,263
1951	Third	2,138
1950	Third	1,875
1946	Fourth	1,578
1940	Second	917

CONNECTICUT'S RANK IN PER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME, 1950-1969[2]

Year	Rank	Amount
1969	Third	$12,074
1968	Third	11,753
1967	Third	11,017
1966	Third	10,563
1965	Third	9,989
1964	Third	9,467
1963	Fourth	9,015
1962	Fourth	8,673
1961	Fourth	8,480
1960	Third	8,308
1959	Second	8,617
1958	First	7,973
1957	First	7,997
1956	First	7,614
1955	First	7,035
1954	First	6,786
1953	First	6,730
1952	First	6,833
1951	First	6,384
1950	Second	5,379

(r) revised

Sources: 1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1970
2. Sales Management "Annual Survey of Buying Power," June 1970

M-1

1970-1971 LOCAL TAX RATES AND ASSESSMENT RATIOS

	Tax Rate (in mills)		Assessment Ratio	Date of Last Revaluation		Tax Rate (in mills)		Assessment Ratio	Date of Last Revaluation
Andover	89.5		60%	1962	East Windsor	59.0		60%	1965
Ansonia	46.0		65	1964	Ellington	59.0		100	1958
Ashford	55.0		50	1964	Enfield	73.5		60	1962
Avon	40.0		70	1967	Essex	29.25		65	1968
Barkhamsted	42.0		50	1969	Fairfield	40.4		70	1963
Beacon Falls	56.0		60	1950	Farmington	47.8		65	1965
Berlin	45.0		60	1966	Franklin	25.0		65	1969
Bethany	45.8		70	1967	Glastonbury	54.0		70	1965
Bethel	51.0		70	1968	Goshen	45.0		65	1969
Bethlehem	38.5		65	1969	Granby	56.75		60	1967
Bloomfield	42.2		60	1969	Greenwich	17.2		100	1969
Bolton	54.0		65	1969	*Griswold	45.0		60	1955
Bozrah	65.0		60	1961	Groton	44.9	Town	70	1959
Branford	33.0		65	1969		51.4	City	70	1959
Bridgeport	72.8		70	1963	Guilford	41.0		80	1964
Bridgewater	52.0		65	1961	Haddam	30.5		50	1960
Bristol	58.3		65	1964	Hamden	47.0		60	1966
Brookfield	60.5		50	1963	Hampton	50.0		60	1969
Brooklyn	66.0		50	1958	Hartford	73.8		65	1961
Burlington	72.0		50	1960	Hartland	50.0		50	1960
Canaan	39.5		50	1968	Harwinton	46.5		65	1968
Canterbury	55.0		65	1959	Hebron	66.5		65	1963
Canton	50.0		60	1968	Kent	44.0		65	1959
Chaplin	75.0		65	1968	*Killingly	45.7		60	1964
Cheshire	44.0		60	1968	Killingworth	38.0		65	1962
Chester	31.5		65	1969	Lebanon	54.0		70	1960
Clinton	48.0		65	1962	Ledyard	51.0		70	1960
*Colchester	55.5		70	1960	Lisbon	46.0		70	1959
Colebrook	47.1		65	1961	*Litchfield	65.0		60	1959
Columbia	51.0		50	1962	Lyme	21.5		65	1969
Cornwall	36.5		50	1963	Madison	49.0		60	1959
Coventry	68.2		65	1960	Manchester	46.85		65	1966
Cromwell	38.0		65	1968	Mansfield	62.5		60	1960
Danbury	51.51	Dist. 1	65	1966	Marlborough	65.0		70	1964
	60.97	Dist. 2	65	1966	Meriden	50.8	Dist. 1	60	1965
	44.69	Basic	65	1966		54.7	Dist. 2	60	1965
Darien	39.0		70	1966	Middlebury	45.5		65	1961
Deep River	45.0		65	1962	Middlefield	54.75		65	1962
Derby	54.5		65	1963	Middletown	43.5		65	1964
Durham	48.0		60	1969	*Milford	37.5		70	1969
Eastford	57.0		67	1962	Monroe	38.3		80	1968
East Granby	41.0		60	1969	Montville	34.0		60	1969
East Haddam	44.0		60	1961	Morris	53.5		65	1959
East Hampton	47.0		65	1969	Naugatuck	40.5	Dist. 1	60	1965
East Hartford	46.5		67	1961		41.0	Dist. 2	60	1965
East H[illegible]	95.1		65	1958	New Britain	68.5		60	1955
East [illegible]	52.0		60	1961	New Canaan	42.0		60	1965
East [illegible]	46.5		60	1960	New Fairfield	116.0		30	1958

1970-1971 LOCAL TAX RATES AND ASSESSMENT RATIOS, CONTINUED

M-2

	Tax Rate (in mills)	Assessment Ratio	Date of Last Revaluation
New Hartford	44.0	75%	1969
New Haven	70.85	60	1964
Newington	42.5	65	1961
New London	55.78	65	1967
New Milford	44.0	65	1961
*Newtown	31.7	100	1965
Norfolk	31.0	65	1969
No. Branford	44.0	65	1969
No. Canaan	31.0	70	1967
No. Haven	46.5	55	1958
No. Stonington	50.0	70	1960
*Norwalk	51.9	65	1959
Norwich	59.28 City	65	1964
	70.0 City Fire	65	1964
Old Lyme	56.0	50	1960
*Old Saybrook	28.0	65	1969
Orange	49.5	60	1960
Oxford	62.0	50	1959
Plainfield	43.0	60	1959
Plainville	54.7	65	1961
Plymouth	64.5	63	1959
Pomfret	67.0	50	1960
Portland	52.0	65	1962
Preston	50.0	65	1966
Prospect	48.5	65	1959
Putnam	21.5 Town	65	1967
	43.0 City	65	1967
Redding	40.0	60	1968
Ridgefield	74.0	50	1961
Rocky Hill	42.0	70	1969
Roxbury	27.0	70	1968
Salem	50.0	65	1961
Salisbury	34.6	60	1960
Scotland	85.25	50	1968
Seymour	48.0	65	1965
Sharon	40.0	60	1969
Shelton	35.5 Dist. 1	70	1959
	37.5 Dist. 2	70	1959
Sherman	24.5	65	1969
Simsbury	56.5	65	1964
Somers	64.0	50	1964
Southbury	45.6	65	1959
Southington	51.0	65	1957
South Windsor	54.0	80	1965
Sprague	35.0	65	1960
*Stafford	56.0	65	1961
Stamford	56.6 Dist. A	65	1960
	52.5 Dist. B	65	1960
	47.7 Dist. C	65	1960

	Tax Rate (in mills)	Assessment Ratio	Date of Last Revaluation
Sterling	51.0	65%	1967
*Stonington	33.0	70	1960
Stratford	45.1	70	1963
Suffield	44.0	60	1969
Thomaston	33.25	65	1969
Thompson	62.0	50	1957
Tolland	70.0	65	1960
Torrington	58.7	60	1967
Trumbull	50.4	70	1956
Union	40.0	65	1969
Vernon	68.0	65	1960
Voluntown	54.0	60	1959
Wallingford	61.0	60	1959
Warren	46.0	50	1965
Washington	32.0	65	1969
Waterbury	59.75	65	1965
Waterford	42.0	60	1965
Watertown	54.5	65	1959
Westbrook	31.0	65	1961
West Hartford	52.3	55	1968
West Haven	38.0 City	80	1969
	43.15 Dist. 1	80	1969
Weston	43.2	60	1968
Westport	38.5	60	1969
Wethersfield	52.5	65	1965
Willington	64.0	60	1966
Wilton	49.0	60	1969
Winchester	46.5 Town	70	1964
Winsted	54.0 City	70	1964
Windham	40.0 Town	60	1966
Willimantic	65.0 City	60	1966
Windsor	38.1	65	1969
Windsor Locks	32.5	60	1969
Wolcott	48.8	65	1969
Woodbridge	59.4	50	1960
Woodbury	53.0	66	1964
Woodstock	55.0	60	1961

* Basic rate. Town has multiple taxing districts. Borough taxes not included.

Note: Minor fire, sewer, water or lighting district taxes not shown.

Source: Municipal Division, Connecticut Tax Department